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The March of the Nations

by Henry Edison Williams

President Finds More Work

Prices Climb: Will Wages?

Belgium Swaps Concessions

Paraguay Makes Paris Think

Anschluss Springs Up Again

WASHINGTON welcomes President Roosevelt back from Hyde Park with an array of problems, in which the Administration's work relief program and the fate of the NRA loom large. Topping Judge Nield's decision holding Section 7A (collective bargaining) to be "unconstitutional and void" in the Weirton Steel case, comes the verdict of Judge Dawson in the case of 35 Kentucky mine operators in which he finds that the NRA's bituminous code constitutes an "injury to the property rights of citizens." Also among the signs of opposition to New Deal features is the orderly revolt in the Senate over amendments to the NRA continuation program, particularly the inclusion of the prevailing wage clause. Then, too, stimulated by the capitulation of a private power utilities concern in New York to the tune of a 25 per cent cut in rates, a national organization of public utility executives launches an attack on the Administration's most formidable utility club, the Wheeler-Rayburn bill. Altogether the President returns to find sentiment swinging away from the radical search for change, back to the more conservative ways of established systems. It may even demand a certain amount of reversal in the New Deal program, and hence offers the President an opportunity of revealing what lies behind that very pleasant smile.

* * *

Washington likewise finds that not only weather signs are favorable to food producers, but likewise the industrial barometer points to fair weather ahead. Agricultural Secretary Wallace predicts that food prices are likely to crawl upward on a 11 per cent grade before June, even without a drought to hasten them, while department economists talk of dust storms, lack of subsoil moisture, chinch bugs and other destructive agencies as brakes on overproduction. **On the side of industry Henry Ford sounds encouragement, predicting more work for skilled labor and wages clinging to the upgrade. When** prosperity ventures around the corner, politics may venture to become less assertive.

* * *

Belgium may profit by the Administration's attempt to revive trade if concessions are not withdrawn. Other nations under most-favored-nation treaty may upset things by taking advantage of the terms of the treaty—the third made since Congress gave the President power to negotiate agreements without Senate ratification. In the new treaty between Belgium and the United States, Belgium receives concessions on more than 100 items, mostly manufactured, while the U. S. is given comparable concessions mostly in the agricultural field. This new trade pact, which goes into effect within 30 days, will be watched with eagle eyes, since it is illustrative of the new bargaining powers granted the Administration and may indicate their continuance or rejection.

* * *

Paris, listening to conversations between Sir John Simon and Foreign Minister Pierre Laval, finds that Paraguay's departure from the League occupies a surprising share of wordage. French diplomats find in Paraguay's action more proof of the need for a realization of international interdependence. They say abstract obligations are not attractive enough to bind nations, that only pacts of mutual assistance may be counted on to preserve the peace. So Paraguay's dereliction may have a good influence, since the conversations turned from the Latin-American example to a discussion of the eastern pact of mutual assistance in Europe with even greater conviction of its need and its value.

* * *

Vienna sees signs that "Anschluss" is still to be reckoned with. Some 300 students are escorted to jail for participating in a pro-German demonstration. Their arrest is seen as evidence that the Nazis, although outlawed, are still exerting considerable influence in Austria. Most European powers look on with uneasy feelings. They do not approve of a German-Austrian union, since certain understandings, of which the Franco-Italian accord is the latest, depend fundamentally on Austrian independence.

* * *

Roumania, having pinched its fingers in the munitions machine, finds its people reluctant to venture again. Investigations of a former contract with Czechoslovakia's Skoda arms concern, in which all sorts of cliques and individuals were revealed with fingers sticky with commissions, are casting shadows over the fulfillment of a new contract for rearming Roumania. But Roumanians not only fail to respond to the King's pleas for funds; they likewise oppose sending munition orders outside the state. So another contract is made while a nation, needing armament, continues to revolt at further feeding of that many-tentacled industrial octopus, the "munitions racket."

Drive Launched To Repeal Law On Dog Races

Cassidy Pledges Care in Granting Permits for Any Track

Favors Open Hearings

Complete reversal of the Massachusetts racing commission's arbitrary policy of issuing race-track licenses was virtually promised today by Thomas F. Cassidy, designated by Governor Curley from Florida as his choice for next commission chairman. Mr. Cassidy favors:

1. Well publicized open hearings.

2. Stipulation in the license of the exact track location.

3. Personal investigation of that locality by the commission.

Under no circumstances would he have a license issued, where injurious to the community.

So violent has public opposition to dog racing become in Massachusetts that chief executives in numerous cities have joined in a movement to wipe the dog-racing provisions from the statute books.

To gain their goal they are ready to support unqualifiedly all legislation to repeal the law, and are already preparing to appear at the public hearing on Representative Gustave Everberg's bill abolishing the act.

Declared a Menace

The Mayors opposing dog racing as a serious menace to industry and public morals include Mayors Frederick L. MacDonald of Waltham, Sinclair Weeks of Newton, George Bates of Salem, James E. Hagan of Somerville and James J. Bruin of Lowell. Standing with the chief executives are boards of selectmen of numerous important towns throughout Massachusetts, as well as the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Animal Rescue League.

This Mayor-studded opposition swiftly developed as Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole resigned as chairman of the State Racing Commission in protest against Governor Curley's interference with the commission's activities.

Measure Slipped Through

Mayor MacDonald, the most outspoken opponent of dog racing, declared: "Repeal of the dog-racing provisions would constitute the greatest single measure to restore public morale. It would show that public opinion carries sufficient weight to override hasty decisions which affect the State adversely."

The dog-racing measure was forced through only because the issue was obscured by the main issue, the gubernatorial campaign, Mayor MacDonald insisted. In this contention he was strongly supported by Mayor George Bates of Salem.

Both averred that the promoters of the dog-racing act seized upon the opportunity of the gubernatorial race to put the dog-racing provision through under obscurity. Furthermore, they charged, it was concealed by the prominence of the horse-racing proposal.

Denounced as Rackets

They charged that in the excitement of an election almost any type of legislation can be forced through. They denounced both dog and horse racing as rackets which run down the neighborhood in which a race track is located.

Mayor MacDonald was one of the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

State Senate Kills Child Bill

Baby Bonds Ready for Counter

Congress Gets Merrimac Bill

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Child labor amendment was formally interred in the legislative files today, ready to gather dust for another year.

The House had previously set the ratification bill atop the chute, leading to the cold storage. Yesterday, the Senate gave the final push—as it had been freely predicted following the House vote.

So many other states were acting likewise that the sponsors now despair of seeing the child labor ban formally incorporated in the Constitution this year. Thirty-six states must ratify, and to date only 24 have complied. Those surveying the field from the perspective of Washington, today, despaired of getting the 12 necessary states to approve during 1935.

The Massachusetts vote was not even remotely close. It was a landslide against ratification. In the Senate, the toll was 34 votes to 0. The House vote had been 218 to 5.

Labor was downcast. How, it was asked, can the rest of the country be expected to ban child labor permanently, if Massachusetts fails? In view of this State's excellent and liberal attitude toward social legislation of the sort, it had been hoped that Massachusetts would take the lead in ratification.

So successful was the opposition of President Emeritus A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, William, Cardinal O'Connell and certain manufacturing groups that sponsors of the amendment decided a wholly new strategy was called for. Between now and next year they hope fully to reorganize their campaign and to urge ratification on the next session of the Legislature.

Baby bonds with much fancy engraving and the signature of no less a financial giant than Uncle Sam go on sale at the Boston Post Office at 8 a. m. tomorrow, and at all other post offices throughout New England.

If you have $18.75 that is looking around eagerly for about 3 per cent interest, and the safety of the United States Treasury itself, you can now become a bondholder—a coupon clipper. You can even call yourself a banker to the Government, and a pillar of the capitalist system. At the end of ten years that $18.75 will have grown into a full and rounded $25.

The bonds are so priced that they will yield a return of a little over 3 per cent. They start at $18.75, and go into higher denominations by easy stages.

At any time after 60 days the bonds can be sold. They normally will not be taxable by the Federal Government. And should you think that the lock on your strong box is a bit rusty, the postmaster will obligingly find a berth for it in the near-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Belgium Signs Trade Treaty With the U. S.

Mutual Cut in Tariffs Opens Way to Active Business Pickup

Paves Way for Others

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—In its first reciprocal trade treaty with a European country, the United States secures from Belgium a reduction of more than 35 per cent upon a third of American exports to Belgium, in return for a cut of about 24 per cent promised by the United States.

Belgium was the United States' ninth best customer last year, although the total trade between the countries amounted to only 2 per cent of the United States' total foreign commerce. In 1926 the United States was a market for 11 per cent of Belgium's exports, but this has sunk to below 5 per cent.

The deal seems in every respect to be a successful horse-swap, with concessions roughly balanced, although the United States certainly appears to have done well in securing better markets for its automotive and agricultural products. But the inevitable protest is expected, in this instance chiefly from American producers of glass sand, plate glass, cement, and linen products, which are the Belgian articles to receive the most concessions. In general, however, the American concessions were kept to a minimum.

Little Direct Competition

Of the 47 duty reductions granted, more than one-fifth were on products which are not produced in the United States, or are produced in negligible quantities. Most of these products have for years had high rates of duty, without any industry being established in the United States.

"Scarcely one of these imported products," says the State Department, "competes directly with products of domestic manufacture, and a number of them are used as raw materials by domestic manufacturers."

Further, in the case of considerably more than half of the products on which duty reductions are made, imports do not supply more than 2 or 3 per cent of domestic consumption, and generally domestic manufacturers have outstanding competitive advantages.

Duty on 17 of the 47 products carried from 50 to more than 150 per cent ad valorem rates, despite the fact that some of the products were not produced in commercial quantities in the United States. Eighteen of the products are exported from the United States in greater quantities than they are imported, indicating the strong competing position of American manufacturers.

Called Mutually Profitable

Acting Secretary of State William Phillips, in signing the agreement, hailed it as a mutually profitable pact which would result in "more trade, more production, and more

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Signs

© Underwood

William Phillips

Acting Secretary of State

Huey Long to Run In 1936 Contest For Governorship

Intimates No Intention of Giving Up Race for Presidency

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 28 (AP)—Senator Huey P. Long announced today that he would be a candidate for Governor in 1936.

Mr. Long made the statement as the House of Representatives, in special session, was rushing toward final passage a new batch of bills he dumped in the legislative hopper Tuesday night.

"It'd be fine to be Governor of a State like this," he said, smiling broadly. "I think I'll be a candidate in 1936. Why, this State's got $1,500,000 in the bank. I'm going to run for Governor.

"What about the presidency?" he was asked. "Aren't you going to run for that?"

"That comes later," Mr. Long said, smiling broadly.

Unfolding more of the real intent of his mass of decreed state legislation, Senator Long today depended upon his obedient Louisiana House to pass his special Legislature session bills and rush them to the Senate.

Using his over-riding House majority, he placed his bills in position for final passage by having them advanced to third reading under rule suspension after they were returned from the Ways and Means Committee, and amended one of them to deal another body blow at a political enemy, the New Orleans old regular city government faction.

Mr. Long saw a resolution designed to ratify his promised rebate of 4 cents of his 5 cents oil refining tax adopted last night by the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence by an overwhelming 74 to 18 vote which split factional lines in the House.

President Rushes To Defense of NRA Along Two Fronts

Final Decision on Steel, Coal Upsets Are Declared Vital

Cases to Be Rushed To Supreme Court

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—Extraordinary measures to clear the Roosevelt recovery program at the earliest possible moment from the uncertainties raised by a series of adverse court decisions were agreed upon here today within a few hours after the President's return.

After hasty conference by telephone and in person, with Senate Majority Leader Joseph T. Robinson, Attorney General Homer S. Cummings and Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, it was tentatively decided to take a short cut to the Supreme Court with an appeal from the Weirton Steel Company decision crippling the labor sections of the National Recovery Act.

At the same time, every effort will be made to hasten congressional action on revised NRA action, regardless of clouds which now obscure its jurisdiction in the field of industrial regulation.

Legal Circles Optimistic

Behind these two decisions is the opinion rather widely expressed in general in legal circles here that both the Weirton decision and the almost simultaneous ruling of Judge Charles E. Dawson in Louisville, Ky., outlawing the soft coal industry's code of fair competition are somewhat out of step with the more recent rulings of the Supreme Court.

At the Department of Justice confidence is expressed that the highest court will uphold the Government in both cases, and it is pointed out that the precedents cited by both Judges Nields and Dawson date back to an earlier phase of Supreme Court doctrine regarding the field of interstate commerce in which the federal regulatory power is recognized.

Early appeals from such decision must reach the Supreme Court via the Circuit Court of Appeals. Hitherto adverse New Deal decisions have followed this circuitous route. The unusual importance of the Weirton case plus the unprecedented number of adverse decisions during the past week have determined them, however, to take the short cut direct to the highest court with a petition to hear the case immediately.

Reasons for Such Haste

The first reason for such haste is the strong probability that other manufacturers, witnessing the Weirton-Steel Company's success in evading the hated collective bargaining section of the Recovery Act, will make a concerted attack in other courts, which, certainly for the time being, would wreck Section 7A and with it labor gains under the protection of this section.

The second reason is that the number of adverse decisions are

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Compromise on Works Bill Held Out to White House by Senate

Gives Right to Cut Prevailing Wages

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 — An effort to break the deadlock over prevailing wages in the $4,880,000,000 work relief bill developed suddenly today in the Senate on the heels of President Roosevelt's return to the capital.

Coincidentally, it was reported in official circles today that a breakdown of the emergency education program under FERA threatens immediately if relief funds continue to be tied up by the senatorial deadlock on the work-relief bill.

Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina offered the compromise proposal. It would continue the "prevailing wages" clause in the bill, but would make these optional with President Roosevelt. Where the President found that the prevailing wage was injuring the private wages scale he would be permitted, at his discretion, to issue a proclamation lowering them.

This would put the burden for shifting wages entirely on the White House and was not thought acceptable to Administration leaders, who, however, were eager to promote some compromise.

Conference to Be Rushed

Senator Reynolds is an Administration supporter who voted for the "prevailing wage."

At the White House following Mr. Roosevelt's return it was indicated today that conferences with Senatorial leaders would occur within 24 hours.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, announced on the Senate floor that he had no reason to suppose the Appropriations Committee would report out the big works bill before next Monday.

Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, an Administration spokesman, made it quickly apparent that there was no intention of accepting the Reynolds compromise plan.

"I believe the work relief bill will pass the Senate, and become the law in substantially the same way that it came to the Senate, without the McCarran amendment," he said.

Pressure Against Reynolds

For the first time today, a Senator admitted that he was getting letters and telegrams in protest against his opposition to Mr. Roosevelt. Senator Reynolds acknowledged that he was being subjected to such pressure and charged the McCarran amendment was "grossly misunderstood."

Administration leaders showed little mercy to Senator Reynolds in debate, despite his protests of loyalty to the Administration.

"I don't want to straddle the fence, but I would like to remove the fence," said Senator Reynolds, whose embarrassment brought gallery laughter.

When trade unions go on strike, Senator McKellar said, they pay workers "relief wages," and not "prevailing wages," he said. This is a labor bill and the same emergency now exists for the whole country, he declared.

Relief Agencies Hard Pressed

Meanwhile, emergency relief agencies of the Government are leading a hand-to-mouth existence and are threatened with a stoppage of funds. At the Treasury today it was learned that $80,000,000 would be made available to carry on the FERA's emergency educational program for a 15-day interval. Present appropriations end March 1 for this program. Without such emergency funds 40,000 teachers and approximately 100,000 students would lose their government relief grants.

At the same time PWA officials say a survey of the country reveals more than $10,000,000,000 in potential public works projects. Nearly 90,000 projects have been listed by PWA engineers, governors and mayors.

Unless Daniel Bell, director of the budget, is able to provide funds from a hitherto unsuspected source, FERA officials declare, their school and college program involving a monthly expenditure of approximately $4,000,000 will come to a halt March 1. There are no more funds and none are in sight until FERA's share of the public works appropriation is made available.

States Called On To Put Revenue Systems in Order

Speakers at Interstate Assembly Meeting Call for Co-ordination

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—The 48 states of the American Union were called upon today to put their revenue systems in order as the first step in a general house cleaning which must take place promptly if they are to retain their individual identities as sovereign states.

The appeal came from speakers at the second Interstate Assembly meeting here in a four-day conference devoted to the chaotic taxation situation in the United States. Specific remedies in the form of full credits against federal taxes for all state taxes paid and a general coordination of state revenue combined with a delimitation of tax fields between the federal and state governments were presented for consideration by the interstate commission on conflicting taxation.

Indorse Proposals

Presumably the assembly, which is an agency called into being by the American Legislators' Association and the Council of State Governments, will indorse the proposals of the subordinate taxation group. If so, the country will witness during the next few years a co-ordinated campaign to wipe out multiple taxation, glaring inequalities between

(Continued on Page 7, Column 5)

Vanderlip Urges Monetary Control Freed of Politics

Tells Executives Club of Boston Pending Bill Has Serious Faults

Keeping of money out of politics by means of a special federal, monetary control board was proposed today by Frank A. Vanderlip, speaking before the Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Vanderlip, former president of the National City Bank of New York and former Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, was introduced by Roland R. Harrison, president of the club.

Immediately, as a preface to his proposed sweeping monetary reform, he launched into a sharp criticism of the pending monetary and banking legislation before Congress. He scored it as certain to mire the whole problem of money hopelessly in politics, and he censured bankers for withholding active opposition to the legislation. Business must mobilize to defeat the legislation, he insisted.

Opposes Nationalization

This proposed legislation, which would centralize the Federal Reserve System more closely under the executive branch of the Government, was further criticized as a first major step toward the nationalization of banking in this country.

Under the plan outlined by Mr. Vanderlip, a board, insulated from politics, would be set up to have exclusive control of monetary matters. It would have the detachment and integrity of the Supreme Court of the United States and like the court its members would have permanency and security of office.

All monetary gold would be turned over to this board at the present price of $35 an ounce.

Exchange Authority

The authority in exchange would issue circulating notes. The only other ways the authority could issue currency would be: It could buy and sell government obligations limited to one year maturity; it could buy and sell foreign exchange and bankers' two-name acceptances; it will be under obligation to rediscount for Federal Reserve Banks the paper they had rediscounted for member banks.

Great danger of a runaway inflation in the United States was forecast by Mr. Vanderlip, who said his plan was a bulwark against it. When current prices were below the states level currency must automatically inflate, he said, and when prices rise above that level currency must deflate under his plan.

Recording himself flatly against return to the orthodox gold standard, he urged virtually a commodity dollar, which would be stabilized in accordance with fluctuations in prices.

Flash—Workers Offer Pay Cut; Employer Balks; Offers Rise; An Answer to Ford's Forecast

Shoe Plant Owner Smashes Tradition by Rejecting Wage Reduction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 28—When 800 shoe workers meet to ask their employer to reduce salaries in their plant 10 per cent, New Englanders sit up and take notice—but when the employer rushes to the meeting, jumps on the platform, refuses to accept the cut, and promises his employees an increase in wages—that's rare news!

Exactly that happened here last night. Nathan Brindis, owner and treasurer of the Milchen Shoe Company, balked a vote by his employees to accept a wage cut, which they hoped would lighten the Milchen Shoe Company's wage burden. Instead of accepting, he startled them right out of their seats. He told them business was so good they could expect a raise in pay in July.

We're Making Money

"We're making money here in this plant and every hard-working

(Continued on Page 15, Column 2)

Motor Manufacturer in Letter Says Wages Going Higher Than Ever

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Henry Ford in a letter to Mathew Woll, a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, again advocates high wages and predicts that "opportunities for skilled employment will tend steadily to increase" as a result of new machinery and better management, and says that wages will not only "continue to go higher" but "in these classifications wage rates will go higher than we have yet seen, with consequent increases for men in the lower classifications."

Mr. Ford denies that "production costs are ever really decreased by reducing wages" and asserts that "higher wages usually brought lower costs."

Declaring that "unless the worker in American industry is enabled to use and enjoy the products of industry, the natural balance cannot be maintained." Mr. Ford takes the position that "our only market is our people." He also pays his compliments to "politics" and to absentee ownership.

His Position Asked

Calling Mr. Ford's attention to the fact that a movement of leading industrialists against high wages is under way, Mr. Woll has asked him if he would be willing to state his position as to wages at the present moment.

Mr. Woll's letter follows:

Dear Mr. Ford:

I was deeply impressed with a statement made by Mr. W. J.

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Sabotaging Charged On Post's Airplane

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 28 (AP)—Wiley Post charged today that nearly two pounds of steel filings and powdered emery were placed in the engine of his airplane, probably at the instigation of "another pilot," to cause the failure of his recent projected substratosphere flight across the continent

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 28 (AP)—Possible sabotage in the preparation of Wiley Post's plane for his latest stratosphere hop was hinted today as a laboratory analysis was being made of a "damaging substance" found in the motor of the Winnie Mae.

Tangier Status Up for Revision

International Statute Due to Terminate Unless Renewed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Signs that the Spanish Government is eager to take a stronger hand in Mediterranean affairs are observable in increasing references to the Balearic Islands, the Gibraltar Tunnel and now the Tangier Statute.

Part of the Government's plan, it is understood, is to complete and extend Spain's military base in the Balearic Islands. There is also growing interest in the project for driving a tunnel across to Morocco under the Straits of Gibraltar. As for Tangier, its international Statute terminates at the end of the year, after which it may be renewed automatically "if at least six months before its expiry none of the Contracting Powers (Spain, Great Britain and France) has demanded its revision."

The Spanish Government is believed to be unfavorable to the continuation of the "status quo" in Tangier beyond December, and is expected to issue shortly a declaration in regard to its policy in the Mediterranean in general, which will raise again old Spanish ambitions in Morocco.

Hence it is believed that the position of Tangier will be discussed some time this year at an international conference.

Sacrifice Recalled

When Spanish delegates of Gen. Primo de Rivera were instructed to sign the statute in Paris 12 years ago, the then dictator declared that this amounted to an act of no little sacrifice on the part of Spain. For, despite the numerical preponderance of Spain in Tangier—there are today 11,000 Spaniards and 13,000 Spanish-speaking Jews living there—the statute placed the control of the city in the hands of an international body nominally under the sovereignty of the Sultan, without granting Spain the privileges over

By a Staff Artist

Spain Would Expand

Tangier, Across the Strait, and the Balearics Are Much in Mind These Days at Madrid

France to which it considered itself entitled.

The Sultan is represented in his capital by a "mendoub" with authority over the Mussulmans and Israelites. Jurisdiction over Europeans is exercised by a Mixed Court composed of French, English and Spanish magistrates. An International Legislative Assembly, over which the "mendoub" presides, is composed of four French, four Spanish, three British, two Italian, one American, one Belgian, one Portuguese, one Dutch, six Mussulman—nominated by the "mendoub"—and three Jewish representatives submitted by the Jewish community.

Legislators for the non-Europeans are appointed by the Sultan and all resolutions passed by the Assembly have to be approved by a Committee of Control composed of the consular representatives of

Madrid Reaches Out for Wider Field in Mediterranean

the Powers which signed the Algeciras Pact. The statute also established a native police force of 250 men commanded by a Belgian captain, supported by French and Spanish officers.

Whereas Spain's geographical situation undoubtedly is a strong argument in favor of its preferential claims, neglect of the educational factor, the Madrid press points out, tends to neutralize them. Only a dozen qualified teachers from Spain ply their profession in Tangier to cope with so vast a field as is represented by 24,000 Spanish-speaking residents. On the other hand, it adds, an Italian company recently purchased Mulay Hafid's Palace for some $300,000 and fitted it with every kind of material for study purposes under Italian teachers.

International City

Today, Tangier is probably the most international city in the world. Whereas very little but Spanish was spoken some 15 years ago, now most shops have their notices printed in four or five languages.

Writing for "Ya," Count Romanones, politician of the old school but whose opinion counts among Spaniards, points out that Spain's situation in the Mediterranean is, geographically speaking, so advantageous that she might have aspired to occupying a place among the Great Powers had public opinion in the peninsula not been indifferent. The Count cannot forget Raymond Poincaré's statement when speaking to him of Morocco and Spain's situation in the Mediterranean: "You Spaniards do not realize the value of Spain's geographical position nor the advantages you might obtain if you so wished," he said.

Count Romanones therefore urges the Government to insist on Spain's participation in any forthcoming Mediterranean Conference.

Power Over Market Prices Granted by Georgia Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The right to fix prices in eight farmers' markets, authorized to be established in Georgia, has been given to the Commissioner of Agriculture by the passage of a bill in both houses.

This power of controlling the trading, handling and sale of farm produce, is said to be one of the most far-reaching measures ever passed by the Georgia Legislature. It also empowers the commissioner of agriculture to declare an embargo on produce from other states when the supply in Georgia is sufficient to meet the needs of the State. An amendment deprives the commissioner of the right to fix prices on produce sold outside the markets, and the bill as passed does not interfere with the sale direct to consumers by producers.

The Monitor Index

Thursday, Feb. 28, 1935

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 15
Boston and New England News—Pages 2-3
Sports—Page 10
Financial—Pages 12 and 13

Features

Weather 2
Events Tonight 2
Radio Timetable 2
The Home Forum 11
The Stability of Our Times
[With Italian Translation]
The Young Folks' Page 14
Radio Programs of Christian Science 17
Daily Features 17
Editorials 18

State Senate Kills Child Bill

Baby Bonds Ready for Counter

Congress Gets Merrimac Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

est Federal Reserve Bank. The arrangement is such that the Secretary of the Treasury will be responsible for their safety.

Merrimac Valley's vast $50 million development project was today before Congress, it was reported from Washington.

As a happy augury, the bill was modeled closely after the famous Tennessee Valley Authority bill. The electric power part of the project may not go as far as the TVA for the present. But such broad legal sanctions would open doors leading far into the future—and perhaps to eventual electric empires.

All New England's governors backed the bill, at their recent conference. Or, more aptly, each governor backed the federal projects of each other governor. The bill was introduced by Representative William N. Rogers of New Hampshire, and followed closely on a similar bill for the Connecticut Valley development project.

Full powers for manufacturing and distributing electric current were clearly outlined by the bill. Many have expected that the electric phase of the project would be soft-pedaled, in the interests of the private utilities. But the wording provided for "the manufacture and delivery of electrical energy for domestic and municipal purposes."

This may not foreshadow the immediate entrance of the vigorous Roosevelt power program into New England; but it opens the way for possible eventual steps in that direction.

Economies in the Boston budget were the subject of a heated controversy today between Mayor Mansfield and representatives of real estate, financial and business interests.

Doggedly, the Mayor held to his proposal of a sales tax, as the only way out.

With equal tenacity, Elliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, insisted that drastic economies were the only way out. He held to this opinion, in the face of statements from the Mayor that he had economized to the limit.

Educators continued to attack the Splaine bill today, holding that it would rob Massachusetts teachers of their rights of free speech.

The Splaine bill, miscalled the Dorgan bill in this column yesterday, would compel teachers to take an oath "to promote undivided allegiance to the Government and respect for the flag and the institutions of state and nation." According to the bill as interpreted, teachers might be ousted for legitimate criticism of the government, said opponents of the bill.

The Dorgan bill was introduced with the backing of the State Department of Education, as a much less drastic substitute. The Dorgan bill would require an oath of allegiance to the Constitution. But it would add to that only the obligation to "faithful discharge of educational duty."

Under the Dorgan bill, said Arthur B. Lord, state superintendent of educational research and statistics, severe criticism of the Government could not be made the ground for dismissal of a teacher, however much patriotic organizations might object.

* * *

In its turn, the more mild Dorgan bill was subjected to a biting denunciation by Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, in company with former Mayor Andrew Casassa of Revere.

"The bill would be a direct reflection on the finest and most patriotic group in America—the school teachers," Mr. Watt said. He appeared before the Committee on Education at the request of 1200 teachers.

The committee itself appeared to observers to favor the bill.

Food costs for the Massachusetts housewife condensed themselves into convenient statistics today and informed her that it costs $13.60 now for what a $10 bill would buy two years ago.

To the housewife, that meant more tugging on both ends of the family budget, to make it meet.

For the farmer, however, the announcement brought some of the first smiles that have invaded the farm in many a moon.

For while the cost of food has risen well off the depression bottom, it is, nevertheless, substantially under the figures of pre-boom days. What comes out of the family budget in the city, goes into the tattered and lean purse of the farmer.

These figures came from Ralph W. Robart, state director of the division on the necessaries of life, in a bulletin before the public today. Wholesale prices, he said, have zoomed even more sharply in the last two years. The average rise figures out at 51 per cent.

The total addition to the State's food bill since February of 1933 is in the vicinity of $350 million.

Emergency campaign welcomed $74,000, poured out by Boston teachers from their meager salaries—bringing the total to $2,837,000 this morning.

Most valued contribution of the day came from a woman who greatly regretted she could not give more. But, she said, I have written a few lines, to express my feelings:

Worn, out-stretched hands — and shoulders bent
By long-endured discouragement,
By suffering, need, and lurking fear
Of life, as tragedy draws near—
These empty hands reach out—to you—
With mute appeal. There's work to do!
Oh! Open wide compassion's door—
To feed the hungry, clothe the poor,
Give hope, where hope long since has fled,
Let courage drive out haunting dread;
The Christ gave all, for love of thee,
Give thou, to help humanity.

FFF, to Representative Ralph O. Brewster of Maine, means Federal Fish Foundation. With this alliterative but scarcely euphonious instrument, he proposes to have the United States Government salvage the fishing industry.

Fish, said the former Maine Governor, is the logical answer to the drought, and the consequent meat shortage.

Moreover, he said, fishing is the forgotten industry.

Put the two together, and Mr. Brewster has the means of succoring fish dealers in distress, and of feeding one form of meat at low prices to those who cannot afford the higher priced beef, etc.

Mr. Brewster will sound out Congress on the proposal.

Sculpture believed to be from the hand of Giovanni Lorenzo Bernini graced the loggia of Fogg Art Museum today—a delicate marble bust of Rene Descartes. Bernini was a noted Baroque sculptor, known also for his outstanding work in the field of architecture. The work was a gift of Gabriel Wells, in memory of Prof. William James.

Descartes has often been referred to as the "father of modern philosophy."

In presenting the bust to Harvard Mr. Wells explained that when he first came to America as a young man, and was trying to establish himself by tutoring Harvard students in French and German, Professor James befriended him.

"To partially discharge this debt of gratitude I am presenting the University this bust, in his memory."

Briefs

A storm of booing and hissing greeted Senator Joseph A. Langone of Boston at the public hearing held yesterday to determine what changes, if any, would be made in the Worcester city charter. A Worcester group, headed by Harry G. Stoddard, pleaded for a single city council of 11 nonpartisan members.

* * *

The Massachusetts House of Representatives voted 100 to 30 yesterday in favor of sending to Congress an expression of opinion favorable to immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus. The resolution did not concern itself with how it should be paid.

* * *

East Brookfield will soon be a town without an industry. Its lone manufacturing concern, the Daniels Woolen Company, is moving in two weeks to Laporte, Ind. "We are down but not out," the town tax collector says. "One half of our taxpayers are from out of town anyway, and the hills and lakes of Podunk are still a Mecca for summer vacationists."

* * *

February, 1935 has been a normal one, the United States Weather Bureau forecaster at Boston announced. Thirteen and one-tenth inches of snow fell and the temperature averaged 31 degrees. The coldest day was Feb. 6, with the thermometer at 1 degree below and the warmest was Feb. 25, when mercury climbed to 53.

* * *

A $1000 salary increase for members of the Executive Council was urged today by Representative Magorisk L. Walls of Rockland before the legislative committee on public service. Representative Walls wants the salary raised to $2000 so that the position may appeal to poor men as well as rich men.

* * *

Attorney General John Hartigan of Providence began a vigorous drive in Rhode Island today to stamp out horse-race betting and number-pool rackets. Since the closing of legalized betting at Narragansett Park last October the State has been swept by a betting craze. Ticket sellers visit factories, office buildings, stores and even government buildings.

* * *

Passed in both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday was a bill making June 17 a legal holiday in Suffolk County.

* * *

Because he turned state's evidence in the case against the other four men involved in last year's Dudley Street Elevated holdup, Leo Hayes of Brookline may receive clemency from Judge John M. Gibbs, who yesterday sentenced the leader of the gang to 12 to 20 years in prison and the others to sentences ranging from 14 months in Concord Reformatory to 6 to 10 years in Charlestown.

* * *

For the first time since the beginning of the depression Chicopee is financially "out of the red," according to the Associated Press. The municipal ledger as of Feb. 19 showed a surplus of $263 in the excess and deficiency account and a surplus of $7613 in water department receipts.

* * *

Dr. Tyler Dennett, president of Williams College, told seniors at Taft School, Watertown, Conn., yesterday that young men going out from colleges today would find less in the way of wealth and special privilege than either their fathers or grandfathers enjoyed, says the Associated Press.

* * *

An unfavorable report on a bill providing for a state lottery to supply funds for old-age pensions was submitted to the Maine House of Representatives today by eight members of the Legal Affairs Committee, according to an Associated Press dispatch.

* * *

Establishment of a branch office of the State Registry of Motor Vehicles in Haverhill was advocated today by Haverhill automobile, insurance and other business interests.

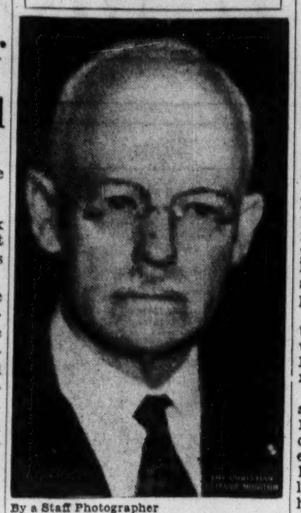
* * *

Rum runners who harrassed the coasts during prohibition are operating again, it was alleged today before the joint committee on legal affairs, which was considered a bill to restrict druggists from selling alcohol, except on prescription.

First Robin?

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 28 (AP)—First and hardiest harbinger of spring, a robin appeared in this snow-blanketed region yesterday. The redbreast was seen by L. C. Hinckley of this city, in his back yard.

Retires



By a Staff Photographer

George F. Randlett
Clerk in Boston Office of the Railway Postal Service

Rail Postal Clerk Retires After 43 Years of Service

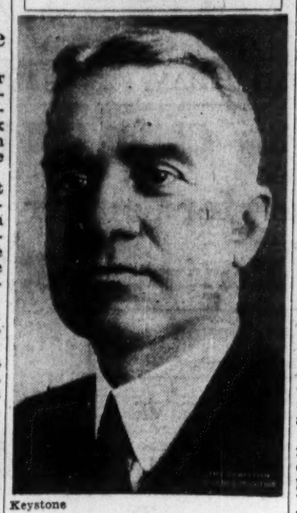
After 43 years of service under seven railway post-office superintendents, George Fred Randlett retired today from the post of clerk in charge of the scheme section in the division of railway mail service in Boston.

Since May 16, 1924, Mr. Randlett has handled all mail deals and complaints having to do with Boston newspapers. His work in this capacity has received nothing but the highest commendation from the superintendent and the city's newspapers.

The Randlett family have been in the service of the railway mail division for a total of 76 years. Mr. Randlett's father was appointed as a railway postal clerk on July 31, 1869.

Fred Randlett came to the mail service, Jan. 5, 1892. On April 1, 1917, he was appointed to the post of correspondence clerk. Today the employees of Mr. Randlett's division held a meeting in honor of his long career of service and presented him with a check as a remembrance of service with him. "We are sorry to see such a capable man leave the service," was the tribute paid him by the superintendent.

Bars Dictation



Keystone

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole
Resigns as Chairman of State Racing Commission

Crusade Begun To Repeal Law On Dog Races

(Continued from Page 1)

many public officials who announced that they would appear at any public hearing on measures to abolish the dog-racing provisions.

Every chief executive contacted agreed that the legislation was favored by a public rendered indifferent to the evils of the dog racket because of the lack of publicity.

The Rev. Norman J. Raison, president of the Haverhill Ministers Association, declared the dog-racing act is an outstanding example of legislation pushed through only because of public indifference. He charged that few voters knew the actual cruelties and evil practices surrounding the so-called sport.

Mayor Weeks of Newton is leading a group which believes that if dog racing were submitted to the people on a referendum now, the vote would be overwhelmingly against it. This overturn would be the result of the newspaper publicity following the dog-racing licenses granted in four communities in eastern Massachusetts.

Yet Mayor Lawrence P. Quigley of Chelsea argued that the vote would still favor dog racing. He agreed that lack of publicity was the reason why the legislation was successful, but held only after experiencing the adverse results of the racket would they awaken and repeal the law. He estimated such repeal would follow in two years.

The rest, however, are confident that the Massachusetts Legislature, when confronted with widespread criticism, will repeal the law itself within a short time.

Voters Uninformed

Dr. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of the Park Street Church, declared the Dog Racing Act was passed not only because the voters were uninformed of the sport's brutality, but because they were swept along on a tide of gambling sweeping over the country. To this argument Mayor Bates also subscribed, saying the gambling tidal wave actually obscured evils of both horse and dog racing.

Mayor George Dalrymple of Haverhill was the only chief executive contacted who did not immediately favor repeal of the law. Although branding it as no asset to any community, he hesitated to advocate repeal of the law. However, he added, "I am leaning toward repeal."

While the tide of opposition against dog racing in any part of the State is increasing rapidly, the commission, it is understood, is preparing to issue a fifth racing license. That is expected to go to West Springfield, although the town is reported as overwhelmingly opposed to a dog track.

Racing's Financial Aid To Fairs in Maine Stressed at Hearing

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 28 (AP)—The financial assistance Maine's fairs would receive from parimutuel betting on horse racing, the revenue the State would derive from it and the moral aspect of such betting were subjects discussed yesterday before the legislative legal affairs committee.

Before a crowd of several hundred, the committee heard arguments for and against the racing bills. One measure, permitting such betting on harness races only, occupied most of the hearing time. Another would allow betting on running as well as harness racing.

The latter was opposed by both the opponents of all forms of horse-race betting and proponents of the harness-racing measure.

The "glory of Maine" as a horse-raising state in years past was recounted repeatedly by proponents of the harness-racing bill as they visualized a return to high standing of Maine's fairs with the financial assistance which, they said, the pari-mutuel betting would bring.

Cole Tells Curley Why He Resigned

"LAWRENCE J. BRESNAHAN, assistant secretary of the State Racing Commission, was dismissed by this commission Feb. 23, 1935, by your direct orders. No charges were preferred against him; he was given no hearing nor was he given the customary week's notice. He had been a faithful, efficient and competent public servant. His dismissal under these circumstances was most unfair. I voted against his discharge, but was outvoted by the two other members of the commission.

"Again yesterday by your direct order a young man without any secretarial or office experience was appointed assistant secretary of the commission. Again the vote was two to one, I voting in the negative.

"Also, yesterday, we were served notice by your assistant secretary, Mr. Kane, director of employment, that all appointments to the racing commission staff would be filled through Mr. Kane and not by the commission. This violates every principle of business and executive work. It means responsibility but no authority.

"In view of the above three facts I am obliged to tender you my resignation as chairman and member of the State Racing Commission to take effect at your convenience, but in any event on March 12, 1935."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Partly overcast and not quite so cold tonight with lowest temperature near or slightly below 20 degrees; Friday partly cloudy; moderate to fresh westerly winds.

All New England States: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong west and northwest winds; weather fair tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	12	25	Minneapolis	10	36
Bermuda	62	72	New Orleans	32	44
Chicago	22	24	New York	14	26
Denver	34	56	Norfolk, Va.	22	32
Helena, Mont.	32	42	Philadelphia	18	28
Jacksonville	28	48	St. Louis	26	30
Kansas City	32	40	San Francisco	52	62
Los Angeles	50	76	Washington	18	24
Miami, Fla.	40	72			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 28.
B—Maximum Feb. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 7:02 p. m.; Friday 7:24 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 6:01 p. m.

* * *

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Clear: Maximum temperature 29 degrees above zero; minimum 4 above; depth of snow on the ground at 8 p. m., 12.6 inches.

Insects Destroy Forests

Insect outbreaks kill from 50 to 90 per cent of the forest trees in the affected area.

Utilities Declared Millions Overpaid

"The people of Massachusetts are paying about $100 million a year more than a fair price for public utility services," Richard H. Long, chairman of the Framingham Committee on Utility Rates, told the legislative committee on power and light yesterday, speaking in favor of legislation to facilitate in the establishment of municipally-owned public utility plants.

The speaker said if the Legislature passed laws to relieve municipalities of complicated litigation and delay, community after community would take advantage of it and run their own gas and electric systems. The result, he added, would be a saving of $100 million a year to users of gas and electricity.

"It is not possible for any city or town now served by privately-owned utility companies to establish a public plant unless the private company is willing, as the conditions of the present law afford such opportunities of delay, expense and legal controversy that many years elapse before a plant could be established, if it ever could be done."

'Theft-Proof' Tags Stolen

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (AP)—When Florida's "theft-proof" automobile license plates were issued at the first of the year, authorities proclaimed them safe from thieves. But one was stolen from a car here the first week and the next week another was taken.

Newport Daily Paper Gets Its News 'Hot'

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 28 (AP)—A fire usually makes news but this one nearly stopped it.

Copy boys skidded across water-soaked floors today and news editors and reporters worked under smoke-blackened ceilings with the odor of burned wood in their nostrils—all because fire broke out last night in the building of the Newport Daily News.

The thoughtful action of covering the linotype machines and the automatic printers with tarpaulin made the task of getting out a paper less worrisome, and despite the inconveniences the fire caused the paper went to press on time.

The fire which began in a shoe store on the first floor caused damages of $15,000.

National Cotton Week Plans Are Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 28—Merchants are expecting this year's national Cotton Week, which will be held from May 6 to 11, to be the most widely observed in the history of Cotton Week, W. M. McLaurine, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, stated.

The date has been set one week earlier than it was last year and right at the start of the summer season for most sections of the country. The great interest in national Cotton Week is shown in the fact that 30,000 stores and many civic organizations will take part this year. Stores are planning to promote the week even more extensively and to include more items of domestic cotton merchandise in their advertising and displays.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"DODSWORTH" (Colonial). Dramatization of Sinclair Lewis book by Sidney Howard. With Walter Huston. 8:15.

"DE LUXE" (Shubert). Post-war expatriates in Paris taste the dregs of society existence. With good cast including Violet Heming and Melvyn Douglas. 8:30.

"PETTICOAT FEVER" (Plymouth). Dennis King cavorts through farce with scene laid in isolated radio post in Labrador, near which a charming girl and her titled fiance make a forced landing. 8:30.

"THE FIRST LEGION" (Opera House). Bert Lytell as one of group of Jesuits faced by interesting problems. 8:30.

"THE DRUNKARD" (Copley). Melodrama of 1843 vintage served "with all the fixings"—hisses for the villain and sandwiches for the audience. 8:40.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "One More Spring," with Janet Gaynor and Warner Baxter. Fenway, 1, 4:02, 7:04, 10:06. Paramount, 10:21 a. m., 1:10, 3:59, 6:48, 9:37. Also "Lottery Lover."

EXETER—Evelyn Laye in "The Night Is Young." 3:28, 6:20, 9:15. Also "A Successful Failure."

FINE ARTS—"The Wandering Jew," with Conrad Veidt. Silly Symphony; zoology and fine arts series shorts. 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50. Tonight only, before the final showing of the feature, L'Africaine Singers, directed by Henry Gideon, will sing a program including spirituals and excerpts from "The Seven Last Words," by Dubois.

KEITH'S—"The Good Fairy," with Margaret Sullavan. 10 a. m., 1:14, 4:08, 7:22, 10:16. Vaudeville headed by Irene Beasley, radio star. Tomorrow: "The Little Colonel."

ORPHEUM—"Clive of India," with Ronald Colman. 9:25 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:47, 9:57. Vaudeville. Tomorrow: "Biography."

BOSTON — Blackstone, magician, on stage. Screen feature, "Night Life of the Gods." 11:10 a. m., 2:03, 4:31, 7:39, 10:27. Tomorrow: "Mystery Woman."

MAJESTIC — Soviet production, "Chapayev, the Red Commander." 11:20 a. m., 1:22, 3:24, 5:26, 7:28, 9:30.

METROPOLITAN—Rudy Vallee in "Sweet Music." Stage: Mitzi Green. Overture: "Zampa." 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:20, 7:20, 10:20. Tomorrow: "Living on Velvet."

MODERN—Myrna Loy in "Wings in the Dark." 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. Also "Women Must Dress."

UPTOWN—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer." 12:45, 3:52, 6:59, 10:06. Also "Grand Old Girl."

STRAND—"Our Daily Bread." 1:35, 5, 8:25. Also "Transatlantic Merry-Go-Round."

TREMONT—Ann Harding in "Double Harness," and "Be Mine Tonight." 9 a. m. to 11.

UNIVERSITY—"Wednesday's Child." 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "One Exciting Adventure."

STATE—Clark Gable in "After Office Hours." 11:30 a. m., 2:16, 5:02, 7:48, 10:34. Also "The Best Man Wins." Tomorrow: "The Whole Town's Talking."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — More superstitions explained; "The Old Pioneer," color cartoon; "Dixie Land"; Andy Clyde comedy "In the Dog House"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Other Events

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Lecture by G. Nye Steiger: "Chinese Nationalism and Japanese Imperialism." 8.

PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY — Boston Cubs vs. Providence Reds. Arena 8:30.

DU BURON STUDIO—"Songs and Legends of the American Indian," by Roland Burnett Sundown, full blooded Seneca Indian. 1126 Boylston Street. 8:15.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Lecture by Bertram Sidney Thomas: "European Exploration of Arabia." 8.

W. ROXBURY CITIZENS ASS'N—Kari C. Payne speaks: "The Bottom of the Barrel—When Will It Be Reached?" Robert Gould Shaw School Hall. 8

CITY CLUB—"Miracles in Nature." Microscopic, slow motion, fast motion and other films, shown by Arthur C. Pillsbury. 7:15.

Tomorrow

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: Colonial Portraits. 11 a. m.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Monitor Views News..	Parents and Teach-	Loretta Lee; orch..	Talk, Fred Hoey...
5:15 Agricultural report...	ers Congress.....	Male quartet.....	"Skippy" sketch...
5:30 "The Singing Lady"	French lesson.....	"Jack Armstrong".	"Alabama Aces"...
5:45 Little Orphan Annie..	Buddy and Blake..	Soloist; quartet....	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00 Ferdinando Orchestra	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15 Fair Play Forum.....	sketches; music...	Babe Ruth int'rv'w	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30 News; features.....	Features; news....	"Lum and Abner".	Dailey Orchestra..
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news.	"Billy Batchelor".	Melody Limited...	Speakers; music...
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy".....	NBC speaker.....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15 "Gems of Melody":	Recorded talk.....	"Just Plain Bill"..	"Irish Echoes"; so-
7:30 chorus; orchestra...	After Dinner Revue	Merry-Go-Round ..	loists; orchestra..
7:45 Ruth Etting; Red	"Easy Aces".....	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch....
8:00 Nichols's Orchestra..	Vallee Varieties:	Hour of Charm: vo-	ERA Orchestra.....
8:15 "20th Century Ideas".	Basil Rathbone;	cal ensemble; or..	"History of Art"..
8:30 "Red Trails": North-	Tom Howard;	Forum of Liberty:	ERA Orchestra.....
8:45 west Mounted Police.	Yale Glee Club..	speakers; music..	Popular law talk..
9:00 Death Valley Days:	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.;	Musical and dra-
9:15 dramatic sketch.....	Frank McIntyre;	talk; soloist.....	matic program....
9:30 "Music Magic": vocal	soloists; skit;	Fred Waring and	Le Paradis Orch...
9:45 soloists; orchestra...	Voorhees Orch....	his Pennsylvan-	News Service.....
10:00 "Melodic Strings":	Paul Whiteman's	ians; pianist;	Hugh Connors and
10:15 concert orchestra....	Music Hall: Helen	girls' glee club...	his orchestra.....
10:30 "International Eco-	Jepson; chorus;	"Ship of Joy".....	Fisher Orchestra..
10:45 nomic Adjustments".	soloists; quartet..	Musical Rhymester	Voice of Crusader.
11:00 Reports; features.....	Forecasts; events..	News Service.....	Jack Little and
11:15 "Seth Parker" relay..	Berger Orchestra..	Alexander Orch...	his orchestra.....
11:30 Ray Delaporte and his	Eddie Duchin and	CBS speaker.....	Felix Ferdinando
11:45 orchestra	his orchestra.....	Freeman Orchestra	and his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:15 WNAC, "Dear Columbia": dramatization of network fan mail.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
11:15 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: conservation day program; music.

After Luncheon

2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: current events; vocational guidance.
2:30 WEEI, Kitchen Party: cooking talk; soloists; piano team.
3:00 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
3:15 WNAC, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.
4:30 WEEI, Music Guild: NBC recitalists.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, Address, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Intimate Revue: Bob Hope, comedian; James Melton; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Beatrice Lillie, comedienne; Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "The March of Time"; dramatizations of the news of the week.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker, comedian, and company; soloists; popular orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; musical revue; players; soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening.

10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch: "A Bride Goes Begging."
10:30 WEEI, Frank Black and his vocal-instrumental ensemble.
10:30 WNAC, "The O'Flynn"; operetta; soloists; players; orchestra.
11:15 WNAC, Anniversary of Yankee Network News Service; dramatizations.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

NRA WE DO OUR PART

Strained Vegetables that give Baby the choice of the garden

Here are foods that are better for Baby—and better for mothers, too. In Gerber's Strained Vegetables natural food values are conserved in a degree impossible in home preparation. Vegetables are specially grown. Picked fresh. Cooked with air excluded. Strained extra-fine. Exclusive new Shaker-Cooker process shortens cooking time, preserves fresh flavors, cooks every particle uniformly. Babies thrive on these exceptional foods—and mothers are saved tedious work.

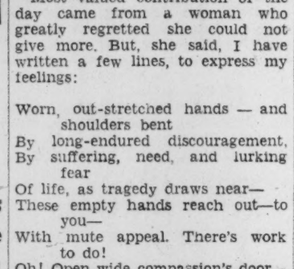
Strained Tomatoes (the rich, thick pulp—not thinned-out "juice") . . . *Spinach*, so rich in natural food values . . . *Peas*, picked and put up at their tenderest . . . *Prunes*, an important part of infant diet . . . *Carrots*, very nourishing . . . *Green Beans*, for variety . . . *Vegetable Soup*, a blend of vegetables and beef juice . . . *Beets* . . . and *Strained Cereal*, a cereal of whole wheat, hulled oats, long-cooked in milk, prepared especially for Baby.

Gerber Products Company
Fremont, Michigan

For England and the British Empire—Grown and packed by Fine Foods of Canada, Ltd., Tecumseh, Ont.

Gerber's
9 Strained Foods for Baby

BLUE LABEL • KETCHUP •



IN THE BOTTLE THAT POURS

GOOD COMPANY

Mrs. L W, who put her telephone in for protection, discovered it has an everyday value even greater:

"You can't imagine how much I've enjoyed being able to talk to my friends whenever anything happens, or if I feel lonesome. You can say all you want to about how the telephone protects a person, or saves steps or is convenient. That's all very true, but what counts most with me is the human companionship it always provides."

Telephone service adapts itself amazingly to your personal demands . . . for some people "keeping in touch" . . . for others "protecting" . . . for others—well, write your own ticket. The telephone responds to your wishes.

To get telephone service, call your local office of the *New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.*

Turn Your Old Gold Into Dollars

Old watch cases, hopelessly out-of-date jewelry and even dental gold—all have value for their gold content, and often they yield a surprising amount. At the same time, it is advisable, and after all only safe, to take your old gold to a house you can absolutely rely on for fair appraisal and fair value.

Long's

Jewelers—40 Summer St. Boston

Good Used Cars

33 Terraplane, rumble seat coupe; a very fine running car $335
33 Dodge de luxe coupe; a fine running car at a price that is right $425
33 Ford de luxe Tudor sedan; safety glass throughout $385
33 Ford de luxe cabriolet; reconditioned throughout; factory rebuilt motor $450
34 Ford V-8 Fordor sedan; low mileage $475

Protect your used car purchase by buying from an old reliable dealer.

LALIME & PARTRIDGE, Inc.
1255 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
PHONE KENMORE 2760
Please mention the Monitor when calling.

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 Park Street
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins MAR. 1

Announcing
Scott Furriers NEW Blouse Center

The "Junior Deb"—a perky darling of taffeta, $1.95

FASHION decrees one of the grandest suit seasons in years, which means you'll want a lot of blouses. For your fun and convenience, we have installed a new blouse center where you can make your selection from many crisp, fresh, flattering stunners. The smartest new fabrics and styles in irresistibly new refreshing colors.

All of Them Charming, All of Them Modestly Priced From

$1.95 to $5.95

And remember, you may enjoy the same convenient charge account arrangement made famous by the Scott Unique Payment Club (registered, the only one in New England).

THE NEW SCOTT Furriers
New England's Largest Fur Establishment
WINTER ST. BOSTON
AT THE SIGN OF THE CLIMBING LEOPARD

PROVIDENCE, Westminster Street ● HARTFORD, Main Street

New Trail Opens Wild Maine Area to Adventurous Hikers

Forty-mile Appalachian extension completes 180-mile footpath from Katahdin to Bigelow Village, along bare rock ridges, across fir-grown flats and to the music of tumbling waterfalls. The section made available is one of the most attractive in the State.

Scenes on Newly Opened Section of Appalachian Trail in Maine

Upper Left: Mt. Bigelow From Dead River. Upper Right: Lookout Station on Mt. Abram From Where Fires Can Be Detected for Miles. Center: Panoramic View of Mt. Saddleback and Mt. Abram (or Abraham). Lower Left: Another Lookout Station, This One on Mt. Saddleback. Lower Right: Mt. Abram Looking From Kingsfield.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLAGSTAFF, Maine, Feb. 28—A striking group of 4000-foot peaks in western Maine will soon be made available to mountaineers through the westward 40-mile extension of the Appalachian Trail from Mt. Bigelow to Saddleback Mountain.

The Appalachian Trail, a mountain footpath, has been completed from Katahdin to Bigelow Village, a distance of 180 miles. The peaks now recently made accessible, are the Bigelow Range with its East and West Peaks and North and South Horns, and Sugarloaf.

Plans for continued trail work will make Spaulding, Abraham and Saddleback with its Horn and Saddleback, accessible early this year. All of these mountains are outstanding. Bigelow's twin east and west peaks are conspicuous from many parts of the State; duplicating them, and only slighter lower, are the twin cones, known as the Horns. Sugarloaf is a symmetrical bare pyramid and the second highest mountain in the State, being 4237 feet high.

Mt. Abraham, or Abram, is an enormous long, bare rock ridge, extending over two miles and terminating abruptly to the south. The impression of height is increased by the plateau on its western slopes, from which the bare rock crest rises steeply. Mt. Spaulding, to the north, is a peak on the high spruce and fir ridge, which extends from Abraham to Sugarloaf. To the west, across the Caribou Valley, is another 4000-foot peak, which boasts of three names—Pisgah, Crockertown and Stony Brook Mountain.

Nowhere in Maine—except at Katahdin—is there such an impressive group of mountains within such a small area. There are, in this group, a dozen peaks over 3800 feet in height. The views from these summits have few rivals in the State.

The trail from Bigelow to Sugarloaf was located and marked by Helon N. Taylor, game warden of Eustis, Maine. The extension of the trail west to Saddleback is being cut by Game Wardens Taylor, Phillips and Smart.

Opens Attractive Area

Bigelow, in itself, is worthy of several days' exploration. It is an enormous range, the attractions of which have now for the first time been made fully accessible. In 1933 the completed Appalachian Trail in Maine ended at Bigelow Col, the sag between the east and west peaks of Bigelow, where there is a lean-to built by the CCC which affords accommodations for six hikers.

On its route from Dead River Village to Bigelow's summit the trail passes a beautiful set of cascades and the spectacular outlook of Old Man's Head. From Bigelow Col, Herbert Blackwell, fire warden, extended the trail to the west peak, 4150 feet, the highest of the twins. From here the new trail leads west three miles along the ridge crest. In the sag between the Horns, the Appalachian Trail turns south down the slope of the range, past the Horns Pond, a high-lying mountain lake in a superb wilderness setting.

Continues Trail West

After opening this link of the Appalachian Trail, wishing to make the entire Bigelow Range accessible, Mr. Taylor then continued a blue-blazed side trail west for eight miles along the crest from where the Appalachian Trail turns south. This side trail ends at Stratton and traverses such interesting spots as Cranberry Peak with its pond, Arnold's Well, the Cave, and First Ledges. Thus a highly scenic, as well as historical, section of the Maine wilderness has been made readily accessible.

The Appalachian Club of Boston has arranged for the coming summer another trip over the Appalachian Trail in Maine.

The trip will lead the hikers on a continuation of the trip conducted by the club last September, and will be to the westward over Moxie, Bald, Pleasant Pond, Bigelow with its east and west peaks and Twin Horns, Sugarloaf and Abraham Mountains. This 1935 excursion will be conducted by Ronald D. Gower, leader of last year's Katahdin hike.

Federal Forest Taking In Vermont Defended

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—L. F. Kneipp, forest service director of land acquisition, said yesterday repeal of the Vermont law giving the Federal Government right to acquire forest lands would check federal development instituted at the request of the Vermont people.

Former Attorney General Sargent was quoted by the Rutland Herald today as saying the law gave the Federal Government the power to take over the entire area of the State. Mr. Kneipp said the forest service sought an additional 168,000 acres in Vermont to fill out the Green Mountain unit, which has been only partially completed.

Boston Sees Tom Thumb's Dress Suit As Token of the Start of Vaudeville

The tiny dress suit displayed inside the entrance of the Keith Memorial Theater now is a visible reminder of the small beginnings, half a century ago in Boston, of the great amusement business known as vaudeville. It was worn 52 years ago by Gen. Tom Thumb in one of Benjamin Franklin Keith's early programs.

In the glass case with it are garments belonging to Baby Alice, the 1½-pound star of America's first vaudeville bill, presented by Mr. Keith in a vacant candy store next to the old Adams House on Washington Street just 52 years ago.

B. F. Keith—as the name is known all over the country—was a New Hampshire boy who early in life joined a circus troupe and later became manager. Adept in side show presentation, he was struck by the possibility of presenting a stage entertainment of this type, which eventually would include besides circus performers, stars of the stage, the opera and concert hall. Such an entertainment, he felt, must be of the "strictly high class drawing room type" in order to attract whole families to its support.

The continuous performance idea did much to better the wages and the lot of vaudeville performers, but the chain system did more. Through the long engagements made possible by it it became easier to attract artists of the first rank. From the group of four Keith theaters in Boston, Providence, New York and Philadelphia in the nineties, the chain finally grew until links were established in all the largest cities.

In 1928 there were more than 1000 vaudeville theaters in America and it was estimated that these were attended by over 2,000,000 people every day.

Then came the talkies and in one theater after another the screen the deserted stage. Even the theater built here as a memorial to the founder of vaudeville followed this policy—under the new Radio-Keith-Orpheum management.

This month its stage is again in use for an experiment in new vaudeville which is being widely watched.

New York Grocers Cited Under NRA Labor Clause

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—The James Butler Grocery Company today stands charged by the Regional Labor Board here of violation of Section 7A of the National Industrial Recovery Act and has five days to comply with the law or otherwise be cited before the National Labor Board in Washington.

The local board charges the company with failure to bargain collectively with duly chosen representatives of its employees and of seeking to undermine and destroy their union.

Schoolroom of Present Day 'Ain't Like What It Used to Be'

National Exhibit of Equipment and Supplies in Chicago Shows Changes That Have Taken Place Since the Days of the Exclusive Three 'R's'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 28—The headquarters of the three "R's" is not what it used to be. The schoolroom and its equipment are becoming a new kind of center for children as reflected in all of the new desks, books, paints, and craft work exhibited at the National School Supplies and Equipment Association which closed here recently.

Painting is done with the fingers nowadays—not to save the price of a brush but because the result is just as good and sometimes better. With a plastic paint which looks like jelly in a jar the youngsters smear the paper using their thumbs, and occasionally their whole band to produce a mystic landscape, or fresh sunrise.

With a swoop of the forefinger upward a tree is planted. With the thumb coming flat downward leaves are formed. A few swerves of the finger nail and all kinds of fantastic effects are produced which, from a distance, give the impression of a work of art.

Boys and girls have traveled a long distance in art methods in schools, it is found, from the days when they laboriously copied a flower in a vase on the teacher's desk or an autumn leaf, putting in all the veins and making it quite realistic. Now they need yards and yards of paper, a free hand, and there is no limit to the engines, street cars, markets, fairs, and traffic which they will put in pictures. Sometimes they stretch wrapping paper along a whole wall and take turns adding buildings and trees to the "community" mural.

The assembly room in schools is being dressed up because of its changing function. Upholstered seats like those in the theater are going in to some of the new high schools, it was reported. This is mainly because the high school auditorium is becoming the community center for civic gatherings, adult education, evening lectures, and meetings of parents and neighbors.

The schoolroom itself doesn't even look like it used to with rows of stationary seats and children sitting with hands on desk when called to order. Now a single seat is attached to its desk and the whole can be moved about the room. A dozen of these can be grouped together so that the desks form a long table surrounded by their seats, giving the youngsters a chance to put on a conference or work out their social lessons together.

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Relief Bill Hangs in Balance While Congress Marks Time During Absence of Roosevelt

Popular Reaction to Wage Amendment Seems to Have Failed to Materialize Though Newspaper Comment Favors President's Stand

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—Pages, door-keepers, parliamentarians and attendants entered the chamber of the Senate today, but Senators kept away. Like a factory in which a strike is in progress the upper legislative branch was deserted.

The House considered minor bills, but the Senate did not even meet for a roll call. The deadlock continued between the President and the Senate majority, which has endorsed the McCarran prevailing wage amendment. All attention was centered on the President's return from Hyde Park to the capital, with the feeling that the next move rests with him.

There can be no doubt now that the hoped-for popular reaction in favor of the President's position has failed to materialize. Newspaper comment favors the President's stand, but the issue is so beclouded with other matters that no clear-cut decisive popular response can be expected until, at least, the President has put his case simply to the public in the form of a nation-wide radio address. But there is no indication from official circles that such a radio address is proposed. Whatever pressure is being applied comes from the Administration's lieutenants in the Senate and takes the form of pointing out the local work projects which will be withheld in individual states if the big $4880 million bill is dropped for good.

A good many of the letters reaching senators assail the McCarran high wage amendment, it is true, but in many instances they go on to attack the rest of the bill, work relief and all. It becomes obvious that the public as a whole is uneasy over the expenditure of almost $5000 million in one big bill without any clear explanation as yet from the White House as to where four fifths of the money will be spent.

This situation has torn the Senate into factions. A small conservative group would like to see the whole thing dropped; another group would limit the bill to the $1880 million dole-relief provisions; the general majority want the work-projects maintained, but among these are the "Senate spenders" who would go Mr. Roosevelt's grandiose project one better, by paying the men on relief as high a wage as those in private employment. The Administration has balked at this, producing a deadlock.

Behind this amendment are even more serious ones dealing with inflation. If the "spenders" as a group could be once convinced that the Administration really might drop work projects altogether they would capitulate in a minute; but they do not believe it. The President is too strongly committed by his annual message and other expressions to the idea of work relief instead of dole to abandon it now, they maintain.

The key to the riddle remains with Mr. Roosevelt. Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, takes the position that the next move must come from him.

Administration leaders say there is no use debating a bill in the Senate which the President is certain to veto. Thus the Senate is deserted of Senators and Congress, with a mass of vital legislation yet to be enacted, marks time.

Pari-Mutuel Machine Legalization Plan In New York Protested

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—A strong protest against a resolution by State Senator Jeremiah F. Twomey (D) of New York, to legalize the use of pari-mutuel machines at racetracks in the State is today before Gov. Herbert H. Lehman from the Society for the Prevention of Crime. The resolution, which would require concurrence by the Assembly, was introduced this week and is seen by the society as "an entering wedge to legalize all commercial gambling, and, by doing so, promoting crime and lawlessness."

In a telegram to the Governor, Dr. George Drew Eghert, president of the society and pastor of the First Congregational Church of Flushing (L. I.), scores all forms of commercialized gambling, "whether in Wall Street, at the racetracks or in the poverty-stricken neighborhoods where policy gambling flourishes." It declares that "gambling breeds crime and sires gangsters."

After having been outlawed for more than a quarter of a century as the result of a vigorous campaign conducted by Charles Evans Hughes when he was Governor of New York, racetrack betting in this State came back in April of last year, when Governor Lehman signed a bill sponsored by State Senator James J. Crawford (D) and Assemblyman William Breitenbach (D), both of Brooklyn, to legalize racetrack gambling and a measure by State Senator John J. Dunnigan (D), of New York, to set up a state racing commission. The legislation placed a 15 per cent tax on the gross receipts on racing meets in the State.

Academy Prize Won By Mollusca Curator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27—The George W. Carpenter Prize of the Academy of Natural Sciences, awarded each year for the best piece of original scientific research, was presented at the annual meeting to Dr. Henry A. Pilsbry, curator of mollusca.

In addition to a cash prize, the award also carries with it the publication of the research work of the recipient, which in this case will consist of a study of land mollusca of North America. This work has been more than 40 years in the making, and will be the most inclusive ever published on the subject, it is announced.

Expeditions and field work for the academy were carried on in eight countries and in three states of the Union during the past year, Mr. Charles M. B. Cadwalader, managing director, said in his report.

An increase of nearly 2000 visitors to the academy was recorded for 1934, the total number for the past year being 163,019, and arrangements were completed with the board of education for bringing school children to the exhibits.

Eighty scientific papers were published by the academy during 1934, Dr. Effingham B. Morris, the president, announced.

Stage Is Set For a New Deal For Philippines

Governor Murphy and President to Discuss Policies

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—American policy in the western Pacific was yesterday thrown open to fundamental discussion. Gov. Gen. Frank Murphy of the Philippine Islands arrived here for several weeks of intensive conversations with Washington authorities from the President down.

He has been preceded by the returned members of the Senate Insular Affairs Committee, headed by Senator Millard F. Tydings (D) of Maryland, which investigated Philippine problems on the spot in December and is preparing recommendations to Congress.

In a fortnight a special Filipino delegation will arrive, bearing the Constitution the islands are submitting to the President and Congress for the ten-year commonwealth period which is to precede their complete independence, under the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

This, with three sources of Philippine information joining here, American policy toward the islands is hot on the anvil. But final determination of the islands' problem hinges on the more fundamental question of whether the United States is to remain in the western Pacific anyway.

Thus it involves American-Japanese relations directly, naval strengths, the status of the Asiatic mainland, and indirectly relations with Great Britain, the Dominions, and the other colonial powers. Its final solution, too, rests on the problem of America: self-contained or co-operative?

The official position of the American Government toward the Philippines is to stand directly on the provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act. But behind this official curtain, there is a widespread recognition that the act does not do economic justice to the islands, and that the political consequences of independence are increasingly grave.

Thus the whole question of independence is really open once more—indeed, many observers believe it will be open until the day, about 10 years hence, and possibly much longer—when any period of weaning is actually completed, and the islands definitely cut their apron strings.

To Alternate Possible Policies

Two broad alternate policies are discussed in Washington: first, continued frigidity to Philippine protests against the Act's economic provisions, with repeated warning to the islanders—such as Senator Tydings gave at Manila—that, "you must appreciate the consequences of independence."

This frigidity, it is held, makes the Filipinos appreciate acutely just how severe the results of independence will be, will accelerate their present second thoughts, and ultimately result in linking them to the United States for a longer period.

The alternate policy is one of economic adjustments, within the fabric of the present act, or at least close to it. It is proposed, and the State Department is understood to favor, an American commission to go to the islands, co-operate with Filipino commissioners, and evolve economic readjustments.

Wary of "Second Thoughts"

Observers in Washington voice a word of caution about the "second thoughts" which are said to be arising in Manila. Leaders who for years have opposed independence now dare to say so in public, they agree, but they feel that the mass of the people is still firmly wedded to the independence goal, and by no means ready to re-tie itself to the apron strings. Some second thoughts are coming, of course, but the observers deplore their exaggeration.

Officials who have prepared preliminary material for the Murphy conversations present the following choices of policy:

1. Progressive economic adjustment for independence. A trade conference to be called by President Roosevelt to advise on future trade relations, sooner than proposed in the Tydings-McDuffie Act. An American commission to study economic readjustments, together with Filipino leaders.
2. The present act together with tariff preference.
3. An American protectorate over the islands, with a trade agreement, approximating the status of Cuba.
4. Domnion status for the islands, with autonomy, American military defense of the islands, tariff preference or free trade.
5. The latter status would be very much similar to the present arrangement, and the proposals grade back to one much like the present plans for independence, but with the blow of economic isolation cushioned by conferences, advice and practical steps of adjustment.

Baiata Receives Sentence In Bank Embezzlement

CHICAGO, Feb. 28 (AP)—Joseph Baiata was under sentence of one to 10 years today for embezzling $55,000 from a loop bank as a part of an alleged plot to loot the treasuries of two financial institutions, including an insurance company.

Baiata was sentenced by Judge Michael Feinberg of the Criminal Court, who branded a confession by Baiata as an "uncanny scheme," after the court had declared a mistrial for Dave Barry and Abraham Karatz, both of whom were accused of being involved in the embezzlement.

Food Rise Hits Family Budget

TVA 'Harassed by Power Trusts'

Japanese Peril Quickly Deflated

The Washington Day with The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—With President Roosevelt back in town, many things—perhaps unconnected with his arrival—began to move. It seemed as if the log-jam which has held up the work relief bill was on the verge of breaking, while plans were laid for early Supreme Court tests for some at least of the legal issues by which the New Deal has been blocked in the last few days.

The President himself went straight to work, with a full public appointment list and much more behind the scenes. His brief holiday at Hyde Park has left him enthusiastic and vigorous, but the magnitude of the problems ahead was not ignored at the White House, where the very individuals consulted—Harry Hopkins, relief administrator; Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General; Joseph T. Robinson, Senate leader—were indicative of the crises that exist in several important fields. But work at meeting the crises, at least, is under way.

* * *

You Will Pay More for Food: Farm prices are going up. The housewife will feel it first. If she is on a weekly budget, she is going to feel the pinch of rising prices before her husband. The price of food will increase in the next six months 11 to 12 per cent over the average price of the last half of 1934, according to Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

That means that on a $10 weekly food budget, the housewife will need an extra $1, or more, if the family is to have the same sort of vegetables, fruit and a roast on Sunday that it has been accustomed to.

Politically, the development is of importance. The Administration has been trying to boost prices—now they are going up with a vengeance. There is a good deal of irony in the affair. The accomplishment of this objective, in the first place, will be fraught with embarrassment—how will consumers like higher prices, even though they know that they aid national welfare, the farmer's purchasing power or other economic abstractions?

Again, the goal for which the Government has made such efforts is now being achieved by the intervention of nature, which has no knowledge of the New Deal. It was the drought as much as anything which produced the farm scarcity, limited crops and raised prices, rather than any planned economy.

The biggest item in the increase will be the price of meat—this is expected to rise, not 12 per cent, but 22 per cent during the coming six months. So you had better buy that steak now! Dairy products should go up 8 per cent. Even with these increases, cost of living will be lower than it was in 1930. Furthermore, in the general price index, food is said still to constitute the lowest group.

* * *

Rescuing TVA: The "father of TVA," Senator George W. Norris (R), Nebraska, today introduced a resolution in the Senate to rescue his offspring. His bill, introduced also in the House by Representative John E. Rankin (D), Mississippi, is designed "to prevent harassment of the TVA by the power trusts." It requires applicants for injunctions to post bond sufficient to cover all damages. Such a heavy burden, the sponsors expect, would prevent purely guerrilla legal action.

"I have no doubt about the Supreme Court revising the opinion handed down in the lower court the other day," Representative Rankin said, "but we want to put a stop to this continual harassing of the TVA on the part of the power trusts."

* * *

Deflation of a Headline: Alarming statements which, uncontroverted, might have led to headlines and exacerbated still further the relations between the United States and Japan, were today neatly deflated by well-directed questions in the House Patents Committee.

Roy W. Knabenshue, the airship man who last week charged sabotage in the wreck of the Macon—and thereby got his share of the headlines, with the implication that a foreign government agent had done the trick—told his story to the committee. But he was not content with the sabotage tale, which has been denied flatly by Navy Department officials. He elaborated upon it in lurid fashion.

Some 500,000 Japanese are in the United States, the ex-balloonist continued, all armed, who could form an army immediately in case of war. These startling charges had scarcely echoed in the committee room when deflation began:

On what did the speaker base his assertion?

On hearsay, he admitted.

Had he ever seen an armed Japanese?

No, was the reluctant conclusion.

Had he any personal knowledge of the matter?

No . . . admitted Mr. Knabenshue.

And like the balloons he formerly took into the air at local celebrations, another yellow peril scare deflated.

* * *

Politics and Insular Possessions: The Virgin Islands, lately developing more and more damagingly into a football of politics, will now have their administration—under Gov. Paul M. Pearson, the Hoover appointee—investigated by a subcommittee of the Senate Insular Affairs Committee.

Job-hungry Democrats have been after the posts of Governor Pearson and his entourage. Other posts already filled by the patronage route, according to liberal advices, are bringing great discredit to American control of the islands. For the territory is governed partly by political appointees, partly by nonpartisan officials.

The anomaly is possible because most of the administration of the islands comes under the Interior Department. Secretary Harold L. Ickes has refused to remove Governor Pearson from office, and has reinforced himself with a liberal assistant, Dr. Ernest M. Gruening. Together they have White House confidence and have been able to hold off the rush of job-hunters.

But now the Senate intervenes, and will investigate not only the islands and the charges against Governor Pearson, made by his former assistant, Paul C. Yates, but will dig into the affairs of the Interior Department and its relations with the White House. By this is meant Secretary Ickes' frequent and adamantine refusals to make appointments on a patronage basis alone. It is part of the general drive against the determined Bull Mooser from Chicago.

Young Republican Leader Finds Party Hard to Modernize

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—The trials of a party leader were briefly sketched by Chase Mellen Jr., president of the New York Republican County Committee, before the Harvard Luncheon Club here today. Mr. Mellen, who is one of the outstanding young leaders fighting to ditch the Old Guard and liberalize the party in the Empire State, held that lack of patronage to dispense stood at the head of a list of these "tribulations" and that next came the job of raising money.

Mr. Mellen reviewed briefly the retrograde movement of the Republican Party in New York City and blamed it on the "standpatters who refuse to believe there is anything the matter with party management" and who "resist the efforts of all who seek to modernize, liberalize and humanize the party."

"They believe that Democratic victories, like Topsy, 'just growed,'" he said; ". . . that liberalization . . . should be relegated to the laboratories, where 'new-fangled ideas' can best gather cobwebs . . . . However, the 'goblins will ketch 'em if they don't watch out.'"

Politics has much to offer a college graduate, "particularly to men who had been trained in the professions and in the Harvard School of Business Administration," he told the Harvard men.

"Politics offers a great opportunity for public service," he continued; "a great opportunity to study human nature at its best and at its worst; to perform a definite civic duty and to share in making and administering the laws of the city, the state and the nation."

Legion Head Decries Bonus Bill Attacks

CHICAGO, Feb. 28 (AP)—Frank N. Belgrano Jr., national commander of the American Legion, last night called upon Representative Wright Patman of Texas and all Legionnaires "to stop all unnecessary and unwarranted attacks regarding bonus legislation.

Mr. Belgrano made his appeal in a radio address and asked a switch of Mr. Patman's support to the bonus bill introduced by Representative Fred M. Vinson of Kentucky. That bill, Mr. Belgrano said, carried out the mandate of the Legion convention at Miami "in recommending the immediate payment of the adjusted service certificates as a relief and recovery measure."

The commander said that immediately after Congress convened a number of bonus bills were introduced, but none met the requirement of the Miami mandate. Discussions were held with congressional leaders, Mr. Patman particularly, he said, and at Mr. Patman's suggestion the Legion introduced its own bill through Representative Vinson. The day after the bill was presented, Mr. Belgrano said, "Mr. Patman launched a bitter campaign of denunciation against the Vinson bill."

Bail Racket Laid To Policy Gaming In New York City

Evidence Given of Many Little Pools Operating on Dime Basis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Despite the vigorous police crusade waged against gambling here, upward of 900 policy "bankers" are still doing business in New York City, according to witnesses appeared before Paul Blanshard, commissioner of accounts, in the Fusion Mayoralty's investigation of the bail bond racket. This bonding business was traced back to policy, or numbers, gambling by Irving Ben Cooper, special counsel to the inquiry, at a public hearing in the Municipal Building yesterday

J. Richard Davis, an attorney, who appeared as a witness, said that policy gambling did an estimated gross business of $100,000,000 a year in the five boroughs of the city. This, he added, was a "conservative estimate." He believed there were 100 men operating policy games in the Harlem district of Manhattan alone, 50 in lower Manhattan, 50 to 60 in the Bronx and 100 in Brooklyn.

The policy game, which offers amateur gamblers the promise of large prizes, grew to immense proportions in New York, and especially in Harlem, in 1926, it was testified. About 40 big games were in operation, witnesses said, and their size was indicated by the fact that one of them did a business of about $2,000,000 a year for at least three years.

It was then that the Federal, State and City Governments redoubled their efforts to stamp out this form of gambling and federal income tax prosecutions were mainly responsible for putting the big operators out of business.

Testimony before Commissioner Blanshard indicated that the bail bond racket now under investigation developed as a subsidiary of the more important and lucrative policy racket, having grown out of efforts by the policy racketeers to "take care" of their own agents and underlings when arrested by the police. Evidence indicates many little pools operating and bidding for the nickels and dimes of small gamblers.

Conant Says Universities Have Common Duty to U.S.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 28 (AP)—Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University, told a group of Harvard alumni here last night that privately endowed universities have a common duty to the country at large which does not differ from the duty of state universities.

"It is our task to provide the best possible higher education for the youths of the nation who are anxious to obtain the training which a university affords. This opportunity should be open to all of promise without regard to the financial status of their parents," he said.

Suits That Spell Blackmail Said To Clog Courts

Taft Says N. Y. Supreme Bench Docket Is Filled With Such Cases

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Justice will not be rendered until the judicial system is reformed to clear the calendars of court actions designed for blackmail, which now constitute one of the "greatest clogs" on court procedure, war begun on perjury and archaic rules of evidence eliminated, according to Henry W. Taft, nationally known lawyer and a brother of the late President Taft.

Mr. Taft, speaking before a round-table meeting of the Town Hall Club here Feb. 26 said that 95 per cent of the cases on the state Supreme Court calendar never came to trial because they were attempts at blackmail, and that, on the other hand, perjury was permitted to go unpunished. These so-called negligence actions should be barred from the calendars, he declared, and perjury as a crime reduced to a misdemeanor so that more convictions would be sought and the practice stopped.

As for the rules of evidence, Mr. Taft described them as "archaic, illogical and unfair" and too often "used as weapons by clever and unscrupulous lawyers in what they conceive to be a battle of wits." The discomforts of a witness in court would be greatly ameliorated, he said, if there were no such rules "except those which would prevent a superfluity of entirely immaterial digressions."

Most of these rules, he continued, including the taboo on evidence by inference, were "merely the survival of a system established in an age far different from ours," and retained "because of historical tradition rather than because they facilitate the investigation of truth."

Hungry Livestock At Capitol Steps Speeds Feed Fund

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 28 (AP)—Outside Minnesota's State Capitol yesterday stood three emaciated animals—a horse, a cow and a pig—quietly munching feed their western Minnesota owner said he had been unable to give them at home because of inadequate relief following last summer's burning drought.

Inside the State House, the Senate, although one of their number specifically denied the "exhibit" had influenced the action, promptly passed a measure to appropriate $500,000 to be administered by the state executive council for livestock feed in western Minnesota drought areas. The House was expected to approve the bill.

The livestock was the property of Arthur Spencer, western Minnesota farmer, who engineered the one-man "bony march." Other farmers from the same area said his action in bringing near starved livestock to the Capitol to force action on relief, might be the forerunner to a mass movement.

A recent survey of 14 counties among those hardest hit by last summer's protracted and record breaking drought, said herds had been reduced this winter by 150,000 head and 50,000 tons of feed was needed immediately to stave off wholesale livestock starvation.

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as well. as low as
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Nice mannish semi-fitted coats in glorious new materials. One Schiaparelli model has a Pierrot collar and big flat buttons from neck to hem. So youthful. $45. Only one hat to carry through the Spring "snap"—and that's DOBBS! at $6.75 and up.

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HARTFORD, CONN.

Colbert and Gable Win Movie Awards For Acting in 1934

'It Happened One Night' Was Their Play—Shirley Temple, Queen of All

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Feb. 28 (AP)—Claudette Colbert and Clark Gable were acclaimed by the movie world today for the best acting performance on the screen in 1934.

The two co-starred in "It Happened One Night" were singled out for the honor in annual awards voted last night by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. Other film notables were tendered awards for acting, directing, producing, song writing and other outstanding achievements in the industry the past year.

Greatest applause from the 1000 of the film colony's elite who attended the academy's annual banquet, however, was reserved for little Shirley Temple, who received a special award.

The picture "It Happened One Night," a cleverly fashioned but simply told story of a boy and a girl, was the vehicle on which others besides Miss Colbert and Gable rode to acclaim.

Brought Awards to Others

Well written, it brought the year's screen writing award to Robert Riskin; well directed, it brought the directing award to Frank Capra, and well produced, it brought the production award to Columbia Studios.

The proceedings were interrupted midway so Miss Colbert, who was taking a train for New York, could receive her golden statuette.

"I am afraid I'm just going to be very foolish and cry. I was busy with retakes until the last minute and I wanted to get off for this vacation. But before I go I want to tell you how grateful I am to Frank Capra. If it hadn't been for him I wouldn't be here."

Later Irvin Cobb, the toastmaster, said: "This year the academy felt there was one great, towering figure in the cinema game, one artiste among artistes, one giant among the troupers."

Ovation for Shirley Temple

He ended with the name of Shirley Temple. When the young star came into the spotlight she received the biggest hand of the evening. She kissed Mr. Cobb and was placed on a stool before the microphone.

"I want to thank you all very, very much," she said.

Mr. Gable was cheered lustily, but merely bowed and smiled as he received his statuette.

Runners up to Miss Colbert in the academy's balloting, which now represents a minority of film workers, were Grace Moore for her work in "One Night of Love," and Norma Shearer for "The Barretts of Wimpole Street."

While the vote count was not announced, Miss Colbert was said to have been far in the lead.

Runners Up Among Men

Running behind Mr. Gable in the men's class were Frank Morgan, who scored in "The Affairs of Cellini," and William Powell for his work in "The Thin Man."

Several write-in candidates drew attention, notably blonde Bette Davis for her role in "Of Human Bondage."

Other awards announced were:

Song—"The Continental," written by Con Conrad and Herb Magidson, in the picture, "The Gay Divorcee."

Sound Recording—"One Night of Love."

Musical Scoring—"One Night of Love."

Short Subjects—Comedy, "La Cucaracha"; cartoon, "The Tortoise and the Hare," and novelty, "City of Wax."

Assistant Direction—John Walters for "Viva Villa."

Art Direction—Cedric Gibbons for "The Merry Widow."

Cinematography—"Cleopatra."

Original Screen Story — Arthur Ceasar for "Manhattan Melodrama."

Film Editing—Conrad Nerving for "Eskimo."

The Hall of Movie Fame Is Safely Theirs

Frank Capra
Claudette Colbert

Courtesy, Paramount Productions, Inc

Clark Gable

Shirley Temple

President Defends Attack on New Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

likely to multiply unless, and until, the Supreme Court establishes an up-to-date precedent. Had such a recent precedent maintaining the applicability of the interstate clause of the Constitution to factories and mines been in existence none of the recent decisions could have been adverse, according to the legal experts.

While none of these recent decisions constitutes in itself a damaging blow to the New Deal, the cumulative effect of so many coming with increasing frequency has suddenly made a deep impression here. They can no longer be placidly accepted as so many have in the past.

Decision Is Imperative

A final decision by the highest authority is recognized absolutely imperative. For the first time the Roosevelt recovery program is recognized as seriously threatened with piecemeal destruction. It can stand isolated adverse decisions. But not dozens of them simultaneously from every section of the country.

Meanwhile, however, every effort will be made to prevent the legal uncertainty from interfering with early legislative action. Since the present NRA expires on June 16, a congressional disposition to await Supreme Court rulings would be fatal. It will be prevented if in any way possible.

An incidental aspect of the situation arising from the Weirton decision today was a demand from Francis Biddle, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, for early passage of the Wagner labor disputes bill. Similar congressional reaction was the first effect noticeable yesterday when the decision was announced, and the Federation of Labor, which exerts considerable influence over Congress, prepared today to increase its pressure for adoption of the bill which would give the Labor Board arbitrary power over all labor-industry relations.

'Big Three' Bids On Naval Ships Are Defened

Not Collusive Newport News Man Says, but Just Plain Business

Stories Called False

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—Denying any collusion between the "big three" of the shipbuilding industry, S. W. Wakeman, vice-president of Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, told the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee today that "practically everybody who had had any shipyard experience," knew on which ships each company would be able to place the most advantageous bid prior to 1933 bidding on naval vessels.

Meanwhile, Senator Gerald P. Nye (R), of North Dakota, chairman of the committee, announced that he contemplates no immediate investigation of "war propaganda" charged to the Hearst press by a group of educators meeting in Atlantic City.

"If there is any connection between Hearst and munitions we most certainly have the power to investigate him, but thus far this connection has not been shown us," Senator Nye said.

"Until there is a showing of profit to those engaging in so-called propaganda or until those profiting from munitions manufacture are shown to be responsible for propaganda," the chairman added, "there is nothing to investigate."

Denies Any Agreement

Mr. Wakeman described as "false" any accusation that the ship-building industry entered into an agreement for the allocation of naval work in 1933, explaining that there were "conditions in connection with the work under way in certain shipyards which created a possibility of a national distribution of certain of the ships."

He pointed out that it was general knowledge among members of the industry that Newport News was constructing the aircraft carrier Ranger and would therefore be in an advantageous position in the light of experience to bid on the new aircraft carriers; that the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, building the Tuscaloosa, had advantages on light cruisers and that Bethlehem, with the heavy cruiser Quincy on her ways, could bid cheaply on a duplicate ship.

"Then why did you bid at all on the other ships?" inquired Stephen Raushenbush, committee investigator.

"Because we always bid on the whole program," was Mr. Wakeman's reply.

Misleading to Public

"The fact that you bid on all the ships," commented Mr. Raushenbush, "gives the public the impression that all companies are equally interested in getting what they are bidding for."

He went on to point out that it was doubtful whether any single yard could have handled all the ships on which it bid.

Mr. Wakeman explained that the shipbuilding companies' concerted activities in connection with the 1933 bids were entirely connected with the making of the shipbuilding code.

"Many conferences were held at the Mayflower Hotel prior to submission of the bids and nearly everything under the sun was discussed," he said. "But when anyone testified here or anywhere else that the representatives of the 'big three' of which I have been designated as one, got together either on allocation of ships or in agreement of bid prices, they testify to that which is not only without semblance of fact but which is a falsehood.

Collusion Allegation Denied

"It is inconceivable how the concerted action of an industry in drafting a code and endeavoring to establish a basis for conducting its business under the new requirements can now be construed as collusive action for the purpose of defrauding the Government and assuring excessive profits to the industry.

"This accusation is false and fails to give proper consideration to the conditions surrounding the bidding and to construction and engineering advantages held by some of the established shipyards. There were conditions in connection with the work under way in certain shipyards which created a possibility of a national distribution of certain of the ships.

"We went over the preparation of the bid figures the night before the bidding, but the final figures were not determined until the forenoon of the day the bids were to be submitted and, as a matter of fact, they were completed and delivered to the Navy Department just before the opening of the bids.

British Club Pushes Concertina Campaign

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A campaign is being launched in England to put a "concertina in every home." At least that is how an enthusiastic official of the London Musical Club described his organization's efforts to popularize the "portable organ."

The club already claims a degree of success in fostering bagpipe-playing. It is now being urged that the concertina should be used in classical music and not be associated entirely with tango bands. Lectures on the instrument are being arranged.

Students Are Ordered To Sign Up for Drilling

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Feb. 28 (AP)—A dozen students at West Virginia University are under orders to sign up immediately for military training or face expulsion and meanwhile students are organizing to make a general protest.

Dean Wilson P. Shortridge of the college of arts and sciences said of the 12 students notified, some of them are eligible for exemption because of disability or other sufficient reasons. Donald E. Graham, of Darby, Penna., a member of the American Society of Friends, was dropped from the university last week after he refused to take military training because of conscientious objection.

Georgia Road Plans Mature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Contracts are to be let by the State Highway Department on projects for federal and state roads on March 8, Chairman Wilburn of the highway board announces. Bids are to be considered on 10 federal projects totaling something like $650,000 and on four state jobs estimated to cost $320,000.

World's Air Aces Invited to Form New Round Table

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The suggestion that celebrated international airmen should group together in a friendly brotherhood, and thus aid international accord, was made here recently by Knight A. C. R. Carter at a dinner of the Knights of the Round Table Club.

"If the international airmen of the world were invited to consider the formation of an international chivalry of the air," he said, "such an appeal would receive a worldwide response."

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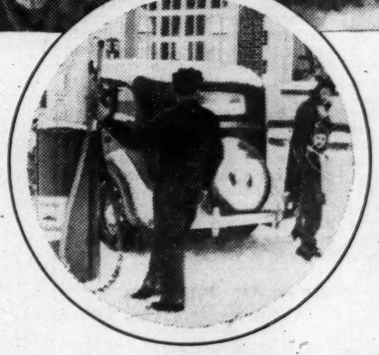
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Court Bans NRA Enforcement Of Bituminous Code

Judge Says Citizens Can Deal Without Unconstitutional Meddling

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 28 (AP)—Granting 35 western Kentucky coal operators a writ preventing the Government from enforcing the bituminous coal code, Federal Judge Charles I. Dawson declared here yesterday "the citizens of this country have the right to conduct their business without unconstitutional interference or regulation by governmental authority."

Judge Dawson reaffirmed his previous conclusion that the National Recovery Act as applied to mining of coal is unconstitutional. He ruled that coal mining is an intra-state business and beyond the regulatory power of Congress.

Previously Judge Dawson had granted the operators a temporary injunction and held the code invalid but the case was remanded by the Circuit Court of Appeals for finding of fact as to irreparable injury. Judge Dawson branded as fallacious the Government's contention that gains from the coal code should be offset against losses.

"When the Government unconstitutionally interferes with the right of a citizen to do business in his own way, that interference constitutes an injury to the property rights of the citizen," Judge Dawson said. "If that interference takes the form of exacting payment of wages in excess of what the citizen is willing to pay, to the extent of increased wages this citizen has been injured in his property rights. . . ."

"Surely, in such a situation the Government cannot justify its action by demonstrating that the increased wages are more than absorbed by increased profits flowing to the citizen as the result of operating his business under the illegal regulation thereof by the Government.

"If such is the law, then a benevolent despotism at Washington can take charge of all business in this country, regulating wages and hours of service and all the other elements thereof, and the citizen would have no redress unless he could demonstrate that operation under government supervision would result in a loss to him which otherwise would not have been sustained."

Upholds Right of Joint Action

Judge Dawson said that this form of calculation is entirely different from that of public utility rate cases or resistance to a possibly confiscatory tax. The power of the Government to regulate rates or to lay a tax is not admitted and if it does not exist, the benefits resulting from regulation cannot be offset against the specific injury complained of.

The opinion branded the contention that the suit was against the United States Government "so utterly without merit as to call for little, if any, attention."

Judge Dawson also upheld the right of all of the plaintiffs to write in a class action for the benefit of all, regardless of the fact that several of the companies could not individually show the requisite jurisdictional loss. He held without merit the contention that the operators had not exhausted their administrative remedies. Pointing out that the operators have never acknowledged the authority of the administrative agencies he held that the controversy was entirely judicial.

"The question here," he ruled, "is of the constitutional power of the National Government to deal with the subject of hours and wages in coal mining and I know of no tribunal under our system of laws empowered to pass upon this question except the courts."

The Government plans an immediate appeal.

Boston Art Notes

Stevan Dohanos

It is somewhat an event when an artist is exhibited at Doll and Richards who is not lyrical or pastoral, who does not long for lofty retreats on mountains or for the billowy stretches of the sea, or who does not escape the humdrum of the city to sport or horticulture. For exhibitions at this gallery are singularly free of social content of action and reaction; they represent art as escape from life, and often from oneself.

So much the more exciting the current display of water colors by a young artist whose name we see for the first time, Stevan Dohanos has dwelt for a while in Cleveland, and he lives now at Saranac Lake, New York. He has already received awards and mentions, and his pictures have been purchased by museums.

The aquarelles at Doll and Richards depict Pittsburgh and mining settlements in Western Pennsylvania. The houses and streets and old fences especially interest the artist and he seems to evince in these diminutive portrayals a suggestion of the drabness of life, the impoverishment of the existence of the mining workers. There is nothing domestic or hospitable about these neighborhoods for the dwellings are begrimed and flimsy. They are modeled after the same pattern, one or two story, gabled. They appear from the outside to furnish the least comforts of life. Mr. Dohanos displays them at close view and at a distance. They stand regimented in rows, gray and impersonal. The only event in the surrounding landscape is a telegraph pole, and the wires which it supports. For Mr. Dohanos even the trees reveal the toneless life, and the sun shining upon these rooftops is cold and silvery.

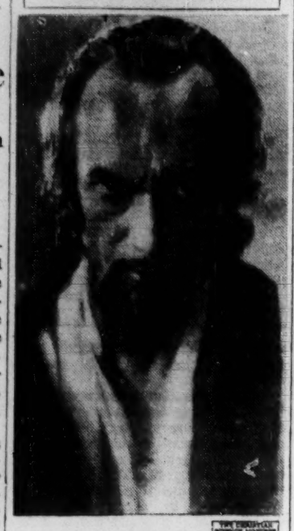
Mr. Dohanos may remind some of us of Edward Hopper, portrayer of homesteads and tenements; he performs in a similar direct and dry manner. However, the dryness seems in the emotional content.

D. A.

Spinach's Popularity

California this year expects to plant 13,125 acres of spinach for canning.

At the Fine Arts



Conrad Veidt
In "The Wandering Jew"

Motion Pictures

'The Wandering Jew'

The E. Temple Thurston screen version of the legend of "The Wandering Jew" was placed on view at the Fine Arts theater yesterday, with Conrad Veidt in the name part, which was played on the stage by Matheson Lang. This is said to be the first showing of the film in America.

The photoplay follows closely the stage drama. Divided into four phases, it traces the history of the legendary character, from the taunt to Jesus on the day of the Crucifixion to the burning of Matteos at the stake by the Spanish Inquisition.

The appeal of the film depends largely upon the acting of Mr. Veidt. Those who admire Mr. Veidt, therefore, will probably find it to their taste. To the present chronicler, this actor's method is too slow-paced, too self-conscious, too "exterior." He never becomes the Jew, never ceases to be Conrad Veidt acting a part.

The other members of the long cast are not impressive. There is some fair photography, and the direction is passable in the crowd scenes in Jerusalem, but the medieval tournament is not too successful and there is a good deal of obvious theatricalism in the final scene. A narrator with an affected delivery does not help the illusion.

Walt Disney's Silly Symphony, "Peculiar Penguins," two educational shorts and a newsreel complete the bill.

L. A. S.

Music

Giannini-Piatigorsky

Sponsored by the Boston School of Occupational Therapy, the fifth program of the Morning Musicales in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler was given yesterday morning by Dusolina Giannini, soprano, and Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist. Molly Bernstein played the pianoforte accompaniments for Mme. Giannini, and Pierre Luboshutz performed a similar office for Mr. Piatigorsky. The program, comprising three groups of songs and two groups of cello numbers, was opened by Mme. Giannini with Handel's "Sommi Dei," in which the singer did some of the most acceptable work of the morning—for it must be admitted that she was not in top form. Ill-considered tones frequently made an unfavorable impression, a specific instance being the last "hush" in the final sentence of the "Chinese Lullaby" by Miss Bernstein. The quality of tone here was distinctly unpleasant. So also was the singer's habit of defaulting on a tone, for which several reasons might easily be advanced. Mme. Giannini has a repertoire of choice songs, but for some reason she preferred to present a conventional program, relying upon a pair of simple songs by her accomplished accompanist for "novelty."

Mr. Piatigorsky won his audience completely. The Largo section of the Bach Concerto in G major revealed some rarely lovely playing and the Vivo movement of the Sonata by Francoeur gave ample evidence of the virtuosity of the artist. In his own arrangement of the Weber Sonatine in A major Mr. Piatigorsky showed restraint. The piece will not tempt too many cellists, because of its technical difficulties, but of course Mr. Piatigorsky is able to meet the most exacting demands, and sends his listeners away with memories not only of a superb technique, but also of a power for penetrative interpretation in every way remarkable. The accompaniments of Mr. Luboshutz were delightful.

Vienna Choir Boys

In addition to their usual groups of ecclesiastical choral numbers and songs by Schumann, Brahms, Schubert and Strauss, the Vienna Choir Boys offered the little operetta "Bastien et Bastienne," by Mozart, last night in Jordan Hall, under the musical direction of Dr. Georg Gruber.

As on the previous evening, these boys again charmed their large audience with the finish of their work. One listener was moved to speculate on the result given a similar group of American boys with equal advantages. It is conceivable that our standards for tone quality might differ, but there is no question at all concerning standards of achievement. The little Mozart operetta was both ingratiating and naïve. From the number of encores demanded at the close of the program, it is evident that the Vienna Choir Boys will be welcome visitors whenever they care to come to Boston.

G. M. S.

Army Air Squadron Visits Kelly Field, Texas

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 27 (AP)—The army's thirty-first bombardment squadron, flying from the Pacific coast to the Panama Canal Zone by way of Washington, roared away from Kelly Field here at 9:05 a. m. (Central Standard Time) today.

The next scheduled stop was Maxwell Field, Alabama. The 11 planes arrived here yesterday from March Field, Calif., under command of Capt. Harold D. Smith.

University of Buffalo Honors Actress for Her Public Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 27—Katharine Cornell, Buffalo girl, who from a distance still calls this city her home, was added to the ranks of its first citizens, when she was awarded the Chancellor's Medal of the University of Buffalo for 1935 at the university's thirty-fifth annual midyear commencement.

Of the nine recipients of the honor, Miss Cornell not only is the youngest to receive it, but the first woman and the first artist. The late Bishop Charles H. Brent is on the roll, as well as John J. Albright, donor of the city's art gallery.

The Chancellor's Medal was inaugurated by the late Chancellor Charles P. Norton "to personify civic patriotism and vivify public service in the eyes of the citizens of Buffalo."

Chancellor Samuel P. Capen, in presenting the medal to Miss Cornell, said she had dignified herself and Buffalo in the eyes of the world through her distinguished contributions to the theater.

"By common consent," Chancellor Capen said, "she is America's most foremost actress, who, through her embodiment of the highest ideals of her art, has given it added dignity and influence and has enriched the life of her generation.

"Of Buffalo parentage and upbringing, serving here much of her artistic apprenticeship, she has with the passage of the years and as the exigencies of her art demand become a citizen of the world. Yet she has always made sure that her identification with this community shall not be lost sight of."

Since Miss Cornell was unable to attend the ceremony, the medal was accepted for her by her uncle, Douglas Cornell.

Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Leland Stanford University, principal speaker at the commencement exercises, said in his address that Democracy faces the problem of developing a system of co-operation among its citizens, but not at the expense of the free flight of those individuals "who know how to soar to the upper skies."

New Motors for Coast Guard

A new noncombustible motor, designed especially for the boats of a coast guard unit engaged in chasing liquor smugglers, has been tried out successfully under the supervision of a government committee. The motors are of the low-pressure naptha variety, requiring no carburetor.

Anti-Saloon League Starts Fight Anew For Prohibition

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—The trustees of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, in a statement they issued yesterday after a meeting and an election of officers, reaffirmed their confidence in prohibition "as affording the only adequate and ultimate solution of the beverage alcohol problem." Further they say:

"We record our increasing conviction that present conditions are worse than the conditions under the Eighteenth Amendment. Out of many supporting evidences we list these:

"Increase in drunkenness; an alarming increase of motor accidents; increase of drinking among women and youth; increase in bootlegging and illicit selling; an increasing number of violations of federal, state and local liquor laws and ordinances."

Secretary of Labor Quits Cuban Cabinet

HAVANA, Feb. 27 (AP)—Rogelio Pina, Secretary of Labor, resigned today from the Cabinet of President Carlos Mendieta. He is the fifth Cabinet officer to resign in less than a week.

Previous cabinet resignations in the face of the present widespread school strike and other anti-government movements have been those of Secretary of State, Secretary of Justice and the Interior, Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of Education.

The resignations of cabinet members with resultant anxiety in government quarters and the growing momentum of the school strike were parts of a situation complicated by new bombings.

Worcester Grocers Grant Drivers Rise

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 28 (AP)—The strike of union truck drivers against Worcester wholesale grocery concerns, which has been marked by several outbreaks of violence and intimidation, was terminated early today after representatives of both sides sat in at a conference with Fred M. Knight, agent of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, in the Bancroft Hotel.

While the complete agreement was not made public, the union was understood to have lost its demand for a closed shop, but will be accorded an increase in wages, a uniform minimum wage, a 48-hour week, and time and a half for overtime.

Picket lines, which have been maintained since the labor dispute began on Feb. 4, were withdrawn today and the men will return to work on Monday.

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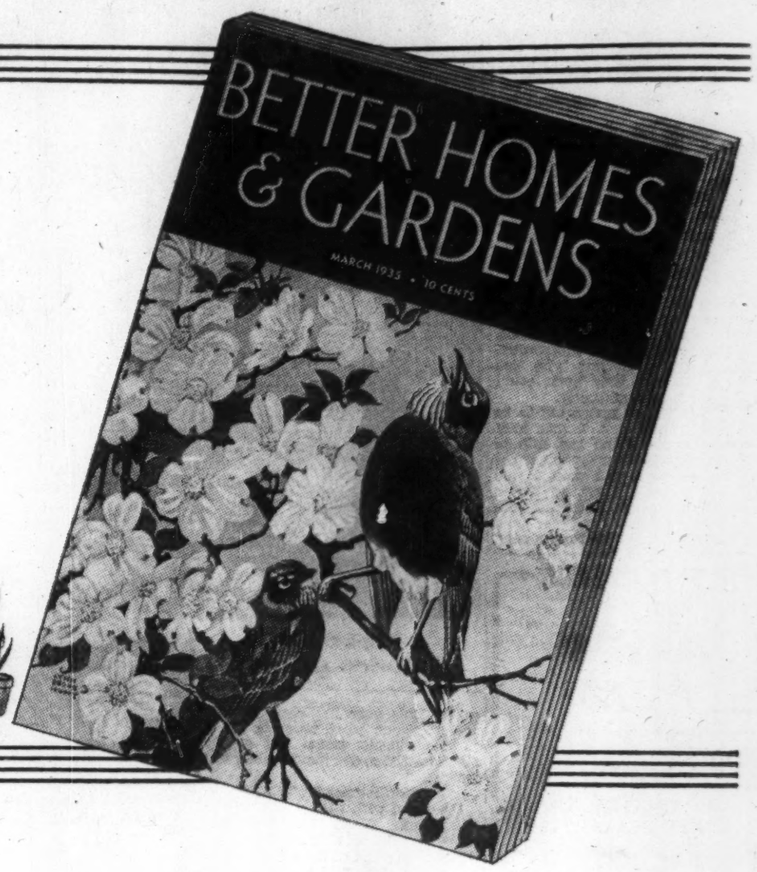
"It takes more than the kiss of spring to awaken the sleeping beauties," says this article by Ferdinand J. Wiener. And then he tells just what it takes, in a story packed with information . . . how to start seeds in the house or in a coldframe . . . how to prepare seed beds . . . how to sow the seed . . . how to care for it . . . what to do with slow seeds . . . even how to sow orchids, evergreens, rock garden plants, trees and shrubs. An article based on experience which will inspire the beginner and interest the seasoned plant-experimenter.



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There is also the usual well-balanced fare of informative and readable articles on all phases of home-making. "The House That Jack Built" is a story in words and pictures of a dream that came true . . . a clapboard colonial house in Virginia, covered with wisteria and climbing roses. There are helpful articles on water softeners . . . curtains . . . dens for the husband . . . a selection of the latest recipes endorsed by the Tasting-Test Kitchen . . . also final details of the 1935 Better Homes Contest.

Whether you now have or plan to have a garden . . . whether you now have or plan to build a home . . . whether you are now or soon expect to be remodeling, redecorating, refurnishing . . . you need this timely, interesting and inspiring issue of Better Homes & Gardens.

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Stormy Session of Educators Forecasts Changes in Schools To Meet New Social Order

Superintendent of Providence Schools Elected to Presidency at Atlantic City—Conservatives and Radical Voice Similar Convictions

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 28—After the stormiest convention in the history of the National Education Association since its organization in 1857 the Department of Superintendence adjourned its sixty-fifth annual meeting here today.

The election of officers of the department resulted in the choice of Dr. A. J. Stoddard, superintendent of schools of Providence, R. I., as president. Dr. E. E. Oberholtzer, superintendent of schools of Houston, Texas, the retiring president, becomes first vice-president. Harrison C. Lyseth of Augusta, Maine, was elected president of the Department of Secondary Principals.

For nearly a week 7000 educators from various parts of the country have been debating the imminence of social change and the part which the teacher should play. Today they heard Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, who has been responsible for many present-day changes and they passed resolutions indicating the majority point of view on educational problems.

Radicals Draft Plan

Meanwhile the so-called radicals in the group who, figuratively speaking, have broken a few windows and generally upset things, are drafting their procedure. They have already formed a society for the study of education and social change, which they intend to keep as a "learned group" and through it they will publish an annual yearbook which by the very nature of things will be in competition with the annual publication of the department of superintendence.

Plans are also under way for a second more general group of teachers, clergymen, motion picture and radio writers, and newspapermen, whose especial object it shall be to guard the channels of public information and keep them open for free inquiry.

The radicals are planning an investigation into the extent to which these channels are controlled by special interests and used as vehicles for propaganda. Harold Hand of Stanford University has proposed that they go so far as to introduce into the schools a study of the press with the intention of teaching children how to evaluate newspapers and their contents.

Similar Views Voiced

Both George S. Counts of Teachers College, Columbia University, a leader among the radicals, and a conservative, who is an official spokesman for his side, gave interviews in which they expressed very similar convictions.

Mr. Counts said, "in any open discussion of social problems there is bound to be difference of opinion, and even misunderstanding."

The conservative spokesman declared:

"I don't expect that we ever will be unanimous. Indeed I hope that we never will be. The statements of the radicals at this meeting will not overthrow the curricula of social studies, but they are an indication of the fact that the teaching profession realizes that its influence in American affairs does not amount to much unless it is expressed."

Route to Security

"The first task of education is to create an intelligently experimental attitude on the part of a substantial portion of our citizenry," declared Dr. John K. Norton of Teachers College, Columbia University, at the session this morning.

"Education can help to create a group intelligence," he said, "which recognizes that experimentation, based on careful planning, is the surest route to economic and social security. Education can be an important factor in developing a level of literacy in economics and politics."

But, Dr. Norton added, if education is to make its indispensable contribution to orderly social evolution, educators must participate in "the discussions and thinking through which a democratic society plans its development."

Share of Responsibility

The school has become a kind of omnibus carrying all kinds of community responsibilities without regard for the educational, financial or social consequences, Dr. Herbert S. Weet, former superintendent of schools, Rochester, N. Y., told the convention.

"Our public schools will adapt themselves to social and community needs," said Dr. Weet, "in proportion as they assume their full share of social and community responsibilities, meet those responsibilities through curriculum adaptations and operations as effectively and as economically as possible, and so co-ordinate their efforts with those of other interested and responsible organizations as to bring to every child the maximum benefits which all have to offer."

There may be no depressions in the new social order, but there will be no liberty either, declared Dr. William F. Russell of Teachers College, Columbia, in a plea for the middle course in effecting social change.

Middle Course Advised

The little red schoolhouse is not being superseded by the big red university, as some conservatives are apt to think, since, said Dr. Russell, the schoolmen have not the power to lead the nation in the political-economic sense. It is not the first time that the world has anticipated change, and safety for the United States lies in a compromise between desires.

Dr. Delgado Cavalho brought greetings from Brazil.

Ability to use emotional control, and higher moral and spiritual standards are the great needs of today, said Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.

"Tell me the amusement of a people and I will tell you their character," was mentioned by Dr. Woolley as a measuring rod which the United States "might well hesitate to have applied to our own national life." She added, "the moving picture producer, the jazz orchestra leader, the publisher of sex magazines, the comic strip writer, the radio buffoon are thinking in terms of the pocketbook, not of character, and that is a serious matter in the face of the increase of leisure among all classes."

Pueblos Preserve Old Dances

Indian Children of Southwest in Buffalo Dance

Statewide Vote In Alabama Backs Prohibition Law

Result of Ballot Expected to Act as Mandate to Legislature

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 28 (AP)—Alabama today was the second southern State to turn thumbs down on efforts to repeal long-standing bone dry laws.

The Alabama voters, defeating proposed modification of their 20-year-old prohibition statutes and voting against legalization of hard liquor, stepped alongside those of Mississippi in the dry column.

In a referendum last July Mississippi gave an overwhelming majority to prohibition laws which had been on the books for a quarter of a century.

However, in favoring their state laws, voters in Alabama went against their action of less than two years ago in voting to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

With 1919 boxes out of 2156 reported early today, the unofficial vote stood 89,184 for modification of the dry laws and 95,889 against.

The totals on legalization of hard liquor and on legalization of wine were comparatively the same.

The referendum Tuesday was held to give the Legislature a guide when it reconvenes on April 30. The referendum itself had no legal status.

Alabama Goes Wet

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 28 (AP)—By a two-thirds vote, the Arkansas House of Representatives yesterday joined the Senate in approving an immediate end of prohibition in this State, dry for 19 years.

Balloting 67 Yeas and 30 Nays, the House attached to the Thorn package-sale liquor bill an emergency clause which would make the prohibition-repealer at once effective upon passage by the Senate, which has passed a similar bill, and signature by the Governor, who has indicated he will follow the Assembly's wishes on liquor legalization.

Low Beer Content Upheld

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 28—The first test on the liquor question in the North Carolina Legislature occurred yesterday when the House by a vote of 61 to 46, declined to increase the alcoholic content of beer. Following this test vote the liquor advocates decided to defer the discussion of a bill which would put North Carolina in the liquor business.

States Called On For Revenue Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

different state tax methods, and conflicting federal and state taxes.

This however, constitutes only the first step in the Interstate Assembly's program for co-ordinating the work of state governments, a program which, according to its spokesmen, offers the only alternative to complete absorption of the 48 states by the rapidly expanding federal establishment.

Two Possibilities

Henry W. Toll, director of the Council of State Governments and a prominent instigator of the Interstate Assembly movement, warned his audience consisting of delegates from every state government in the Union, that there are only two possibilities for the future of the states; "increased federalization or increased co-operation between the states."

He likened the state governments at present to a "centipede—or whatever animal with 48 legs should be called—which has not two of its 48 legs operating in rhythm with each other," using this as the reason why the encroachment of the Federal Government on the states' functions has been so rapid.

"The states are not merely slow in harmonizing their own affairs," he continued, "they are inert. And meantime federalism is progressing with leaps and bounds. . . . Certainly most American citizens would regret such a readjustment, even if they believed it necessary. At all events, it is safe to guarantee that federalization will increase constantly and rapidly, unless the states do succeed in developing some device which will bring about closer co-operation among them."

Indians Along the Rio Grande In New Mexico Eager to Learn

By Their Own Efforts the Pueblos Secured Aid From the United States in Starting a School on Their Reservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Indian pueblo awakening is transforming dreamy Indian towns along the Rio Grande, New Mexico, into going communities, as returned Indian students show their elders the practical knowledge gained at school, such as using a grate in the out-door bee-hive shaped pueblo ovens, and even being able to mend such an oven when necessary. As the older Indians watch their young people, they feel there must be something in this present-day education for them, too. So they ponder and then act.

At least that is what the Indians in the pueblo of Nambe at the foot of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, did. Only 115 Indians live there and a year ago they were settling down into another forgotten group, when a few of the older ones, who had been away to school, put their heads together with the result that a letter went off to Washington addressed to John Collier, Indian Commissioner.

Brief, But Got Results

"We are the only pueblo in the Rio Grande Valley that have not had a school for 25 years back. So I'm a telling you that the most neediest thing of this pueblo is a school and the greatest necessity of educational times."

This frank appeal was answered and a teacher sent them. To be sure there were no desks, no books, not even a schoolhouse, but a woman offered a vacant room in her house as a school room, and as for books, one was found in a storeroom, another came out of its hiding-place under a blanket and the school started, attended by pupils of all ages and whatever they wished to learn was taught them.

One woman wanted to know how to embroider, but before being instructed in that art, the pueblos were taught to weave a fine cotton cloth upon which they might embroider, a loom for this purpose being given them by the superintendent of the district.

Another Room for Loom

Too large for the schoolroom, another room in another house was contributed and that loom started the Woman's Club, where the women came to weave and embroider. The Indian women elected their own officers and paid dues, the money buying material to be used in the classes, so that from the start the club was a financial success.

When one of the older Pueblos, clever at bead work, saw the finished cloth, fresh from the looms, she said: "I'll show how to bead," and not to be outdone by her, an old man taught the women and girls how to sew beads on buckskin.

Meanwhile, the men of the pueblo, who had held aloof from this educational project, decided that they did not want to be left out completely, so they formed a Men's Club and met in the Council House. Like the Woman's Club it paid its own way, the money from dues buying tools for their classes in woodcraft.

Then it was decided by the Pueblos and instructor to try for a library. Books and magazines were obtained from every possible source and six of the older girls went to the Santa Fe library to learn the elementary principles of cataloging and on days the clubs meet, they act as librarians, two books and six magazines being loaned right at the start.

Now the schools and the clubs are a definite part of the pueblo life, as the reading matter in the classes is given them by the "caciques," the spiritual advisers of the Pueblos, who relate in Indian their history legendary and otherwise, which is then translated in simple English, so that by studying English, the Pueblos also learn the traditions of their race.

Other selected reading deals with everyday customs, as washing wheat, stringing chili, baking bread and drying meat, besides descriptions of their feast days and ceremonials. Today the young graduates look forward to returning home to Nambe, now a wide-awake Indian pueblo.

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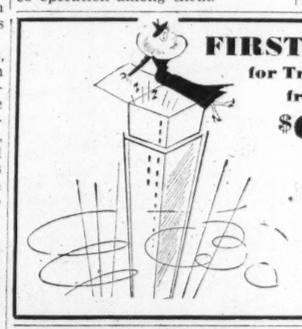

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Dramatic Setting for Congress Pictured by Allowing Cabinet To Explain Executive Policies

Could Reply to Attacks on Administration, Advocate Says, and Probably Prevent Many Investigations Which Now Consume Valuable Time

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—Congress would become the most dramatic political stage on earth—as the British Parliament now is—if Cabinet members were given seats and a voice in affairs, declares Representative Byron B. Harlan (D) of Ohio, whose bill to accomplish this purpose is now before the House Judiciary Committee.

The political drama of national affairs drags today, says Representative Harlan, because the great protagonists of the Executive are off the stage of Congress.

The bill which he sponsored has been indorsed in the past by at least three Presidents, a senatorial committee, two Chief Justices of the Supreme Court and by scores of leading political economists.

Could Answer Questions

Think how the "habit of debate" would be encouraged in the House if the members of the President's Cabinet were present to answer questions and to defend their departments! says Mr. Harlan. A secretary charged with corruption would have to meet his accusers face to face, a condition, he affirms that would, in one stroke, greatly raise political morality in the country.

The advocate of the "Cabinet in Congress" move took the floor yesterday to defend his proposal. The bill would not give Cabinet members a vote but would give them optional seats at all times in both houses of Congress, with right to participate in debate on questions pertaining to their departments. Also on one day each week they would be required to attend sessions, unless excused, for the purpose of answering questions on their departments, after the British, or parliamentary practice.

Representative Harlan has dug up the odd fact that under the Constitution of the Southern Confederacy, Cabinet members were admitted to the deliberations of their House and Senate.

Debates which now falter in Congress would be brought sharply to a point if the key men in the executive departments were on hand to answer questions and defend their work, said Mr. Harlan. "Think of the interminable, tiresome futile congressional investigations" into executive departments which could be eliminated if Cabinet members were brought face to face with their critics.

There were 37 such investigations in General Grant's presidency; within more recent times the scandals of the Spanish-American War, the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy, the Cabinet scandals of the Harding Administration would have been aired on the floor of Congress and probably avoided altogether if the week-by-week check proposed by the Harlan plan were in force.

Though not cited by the Representative yesterday, the row over James A. Farley, Postmaster General, would be brought to a sharp and immediate issue, and forthcoming inquiry into the post office would probably be avoided if the genial "Jim" were at liberty to make his defense on the Senate floor, and if Senator Huey P. Long (D) of Louisiana were brought face to face with him under these impressive but impartial surroundings, instead of on the minor stage of a senatorial investigating committee.

Quick Access to Facts

"The executive department would also be in a much greater position to work efficiently," said Mr. Harlan. "It could inject its opinion on national questions in the same forum in which those opinions are attacked—on the floor of the House of Representatives. It could supply Congress with facts and information known only to the executive department, which would save a lot of useless oratory and a lot of misinformation. In short, it would give to Congress a leadership in the national interest."

Continuing he said, "The purpose of bringing the Cabinet members to the floor of the House is to give the only public official elected by all the people of the United States—the President—power to exert leadership over Congress at all times from a national viewpoint. Not by the accident of circumstances but as a system of government."

British Unemployment Budget Shows Increase

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Official government figures showed today that unemployment will cost British taxpayers more than $350 million during the new financial year, beginning April 1. The figures were released in connection with the preparation of the budget.

Of this total cost, $250,000,000 will be for the "dole," the unemployment fund. State contributions to the unemployment insurance fund are estimated at $107,500,000, an increase of $2,000,000 over the closing fiscal year.

Losses of Bruce Stock Deals Shown In Mellon Inquiry

Ascalot Company Contended to Have Been Used for Tax Evasion

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 28 (AP)—Loss of more than $9000 in two marginal stock deals in 1931 by David K. E. Bruce, son-in-law of Andrew W. Mellon, was disclosed today at the hearing before the Board of Tax Appeals on the Mellon income tax return of 1931. The evidence was given by Howard M. Johnson, Mr. Mellon's secretary. F. R. Shearer cross-examining him for the Government, asked Johnson if, early in 1931, Mrs. Ailsa Bruce's Ascalot Company had not purchased part of a block of 500 shares of Commercial National Bank and Trust Company of New York stock from Bruce.

Mr. Johnson replied that Ascalot had not; and he read from the books that Mr. Bruce bought 50 shares of the bank stock on Nov. 5, 1930, and an additional 50 shares on Jan. 2, 1931, and sold it all to the same broker at a loss of $5040. From another broker, Mr. Bruce bought 100 shares in December, 1930, selling 10 shares on Jan. 2, and the remaining 90 on Jan. 6, 1931, at a loss of $4800.

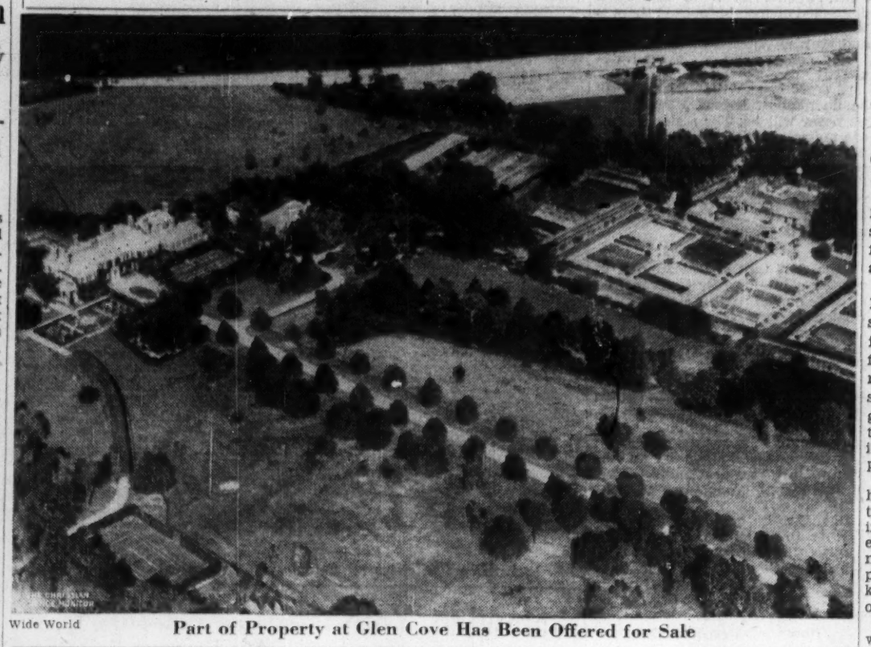
It was brought out that the 500 shares of Commercial, for the purchase of which Mr. Mellon loaned $150,000 without interest to the Ascalot Company, was acquired on Feb. 16, 1931. The Government contends that Ascalot, the personal holding concern of Mrs. Bruce, was controlled actually by Mr. Mellon and used by him, along with other family holding companies, to evade income taxes through stock sales and transactions on which losses were deducted.

From the Bruce stock deals, Mr. Shearer switched his questioning to the sale through a stock broker "account number 48," maintained by Mr. Mellon, of 8000 shares of stock on July 8, 1931, for $363,135, the proceeds of which were deposited to the banker's account.

Mr. Johnson showed from his records that he had been authorized by a meeting of Ascalot's executive committee on June 2, 1931, to dispose of that stock for liquidating debts and investing any additional funds.

Denial that Mr. Mellon sold stocks "short" during 1931 was made by Mr. Johnson, who explained that the market price dipped sharply between the time the order to sell one block of stock had been given to the broker, and his delivery of stock from Mr. Mellon's safety deposit box, and that he decided to "buy" instead of delivering the stock.

Long Island Estate of 'House of Morgan'



Wide World

Part of Property at Glen Cove Has Been Offered for Sale

Dry Falls Visited by 10,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKLIN, N. C.—Ten thousand tourists, representing 39 states, have visited Dry Falls, located in the Nantahala National Forest, during the past seven months, it was announced here by J. H. Stone, the supervisor. Here the tumbling white waters that fall 40 feet give rainbow effects as they are broken by jutting rocks.

Morgan's Decision to Liquidate Estate Intended to Avoid Tax Entanglements

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Wall Street concluded yesterday that there is no mystery after all in the decision of J. P. Morgan to dispose of a number of his valuable paintings and a substantial part of his extensive property holdings on Long Island.

Financial and legal experts felt fairly certain of this after a little study of the banker's brief and formal explanation of his purposed action.

What the head of the "House of Morgan" seeks to do is to transfer some part of his intangible wealth into liquid form, and those who are familiar with the problems of administration of large estates could see ample justification for Mr. Morgan's desire to have his affairs in the best possible shape for meeting inheritance taxes which must be paid within a year.

Other rich men, it was argued, have seen the wisdom of reducing their holdings of property, paintings, and other art works to spare estate executors and heirs the necessity of forcing the sale of such possessions on an unwilling market and thus leading to a sacrifice of values.

Mr. Morgan's close associates deny without hesitancy the rumor that the banker was liquidating his estate with the intention of leaving the country and making his home in England or elsewhere.

Mr. Morgan's latest plan is to offer at auction at Christie's in London his collectio nof 900 miniatures on ivory extending from the sixteenth century.

Some men wouldn't give a dollar a dozen for the lot, but that doesn't make the value a dollar a dozen, taxmen aver. One authority has placed the value at $700,000, but that value could only be established incontrovertibly if some one paid $700,000 for them.

In other words, tax experts say, Mr. Morgan probably is putting an exact value through sale on some portion of his art treasure to avoid litigation in settling inheritance taxes.

Arts School Shows Films

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 28—The department of Fine Arts, University of Pittsburgh, launches the first of a series of free motion picture educational experiments, with the selection by Philip Elliott, the university's motion picture director, of "Le Chien Andalou," a silent production by the Catalan painter, Salvador Dali, and a French talking picture, "Poil de Carotte" as the first to be shown.

"We shall take American films for presentation if we find the sort of thing we want," Mr. Elliott said. Three showings are scheduled this semester.

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*Actual cases from our files.

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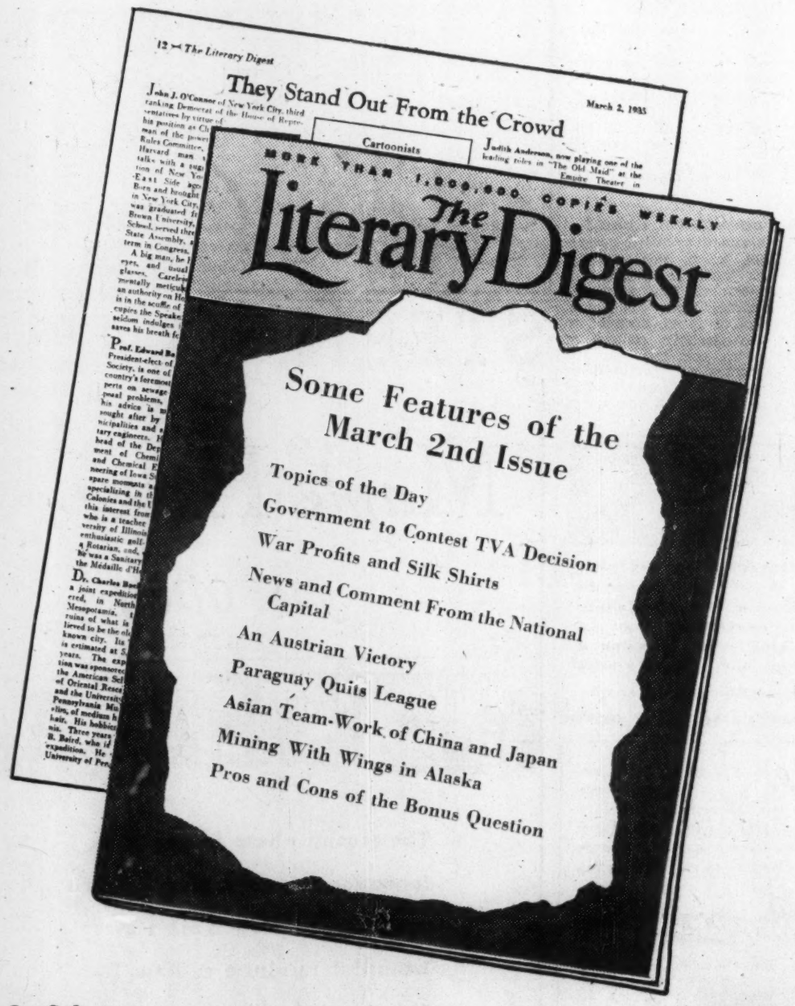
Baltimore, Maryland

A Digest of THE DIGEST No. 3

For readers who want to do their own thinking


They Stand Out From the Crowd
MORE THAN 1,000,000 COPIES WEEKLY
The Literary Digest
Some Features of the March 2nd Issue
Topics of the Day
Government to Contest TVA Decision
War Profits and Silk Shirts
News and Comment From the National Capital
An Austrian Victory
Paraguay Quits League
Asian Team-Work of China and Japan
Mining With Wings in Alaska
Pros and Cons of the Bonus Question

On Sale Thursday February 28 (Pacific Coast March 1)

At All News-stands 10c

An extension of "The Spice of Life" Department of The Literary Digest is now being shown on the screens of leading theatres throughout the country. Distributed by Columbia Pictures Corporation.

They Stand Out from the Crowd

Behind almost every headline is some one who makes headlines. Men and women who do unusual things . . . say unusual things . . . are always interesting. Most of us are human enough to want to know something of these interesting folk—what they look like, who they are. These questions are answered most delightfully in the weekly page in THE LITERARY DIGEST called, "They Stand Out From the Crowd." It shows their pictures, tells human interest stories about them . . . and Frank H. Vizetelly, famous lexicographer, author, and Editor of the New Standard Dictionary Series, tells how to pronounce names in the news.

It's all very human, very satisfying and—characteristic of THE DIGEST—sympathetic and inoffensive. In all its many features and departments, THE DIGEST finds it possible to be pertinent without being impertinent.

From the leading article, contributed by some world famous journalist, dealing with whatever is of greatest current importance, to a paragraph tucked away in the sports section, the same service vision of THE DIGEST carries through.

People who like good news, constructively handled, without intrusion of editorial bias . . . in other words, *people who like to do their own thinking*—like the way THE DIGEST selects and reports the news. We believe you will like it too . . . for yourself . . . for your family. The best way to find out is to read a copy. Buy the current issue now on your news-stand and give it your most critical test.

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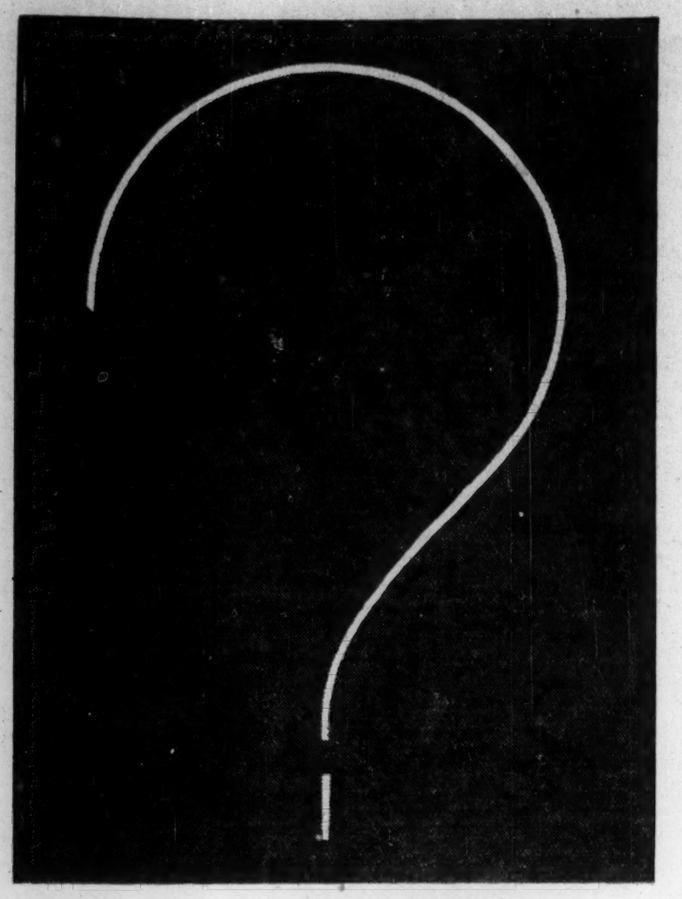

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3. WORLD (E)	3. WORLD (E)	3. JOURNAL	3. NEWS	3. TIMES	3. WOR.-TEL.	3. WOR.-TEL.
4. TIMES	4. JOURNAL	4. WORLD (E)	4. JOURNAL	4. WOR.-TEL.	4. TIMES	4. TIMES
5. HER.-TRIB.	5. HER.-TRIB.	5. HER.-TRIB.	5. WOR.-TEL.	5. JOURNAL	5. HER.-TRIB.	5. HER.-TRIB.
6. AMERICAN	6. NEWS	6. NEWS	6. HER.-TRIB.	6. HER.-TRIB.	6. JOURNAL	6. JOURNAL
7. NEWS	7. AMERICAN	7. AMERICAN	7. AMERICAN	7. AMERICAN	7. AMERICAN	7. AMERICAN
8. WORLD (M&S)	8. WORLD (M&S)	8. WORLD (M&S)	8. POST	8. POST	8. POST	8. POST
9. POST	9. POST	9. TELEGRAM	9. MIRROR	9. MIRROR	9. MIRROR	9. MIRROR
10. TELEGRAM	10. TELEGRAM	10. POST	10. GRAPHIC	———	———	———
11. GRAPHIC	11. GRAPHIC	11. MIRROR	———	———	———	———
12. MIRROR	12. MIRROR	12. GRAPHIC	———	———	———	———

NOTES: THE SUN IS A SIX-DAY EVENING NEWSPAPER. OF THE OTHER PAPERS PUBLISHED IN 1934 THE NEWS, TIMES, HERALD TRIBUNE, AMERICAN, MIRROR ARE SEVEN-DAY MORNING NEWSPAPERS . . . AND THE WORLD-TELEGRAM, JOURNAL AND POST ARE SIX-DAY EVENING NEWSPAPERS. THE ABOVE TABLE IS BASED ON THE VOLUME PUBLISHED IN ALL ISSUES OF EACH PAPER. THE SOURCE IS MEDIA RECORDS.

The Sun

The Newspaper of Distinction in its Readers, its News and its Advertising

NEW YORK

Cecile Bowes Beats English Captain by 3—2

Mrs. McKechnie, Anne Page and Mrs. Lamme Win in N. Y. Squash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 28—Cecile Bowes of Cynwyd, Penna., scored the first major upset of the New York State women's squash racquets championship at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club here yesterday. She defeated the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke of London, top seeded English player, in a hard-fought five-game struggle, 9—15, 15—12, 15—18, 15—9, 15—8. Miss Milbanke's elimination leaves only one English threat in the singles, Mrs. Ian McKechnie, also of London.

Anne Page of Philadelphia and Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of Rye, N. Y., advanced to the semifinal round in singles. Miss Page will meet Miss Bowes and Mrs. Lamme will oppose Mrs. McKechnie in the semifinal round.

The English team of Miss Milbanke and Mrs. McKechnie advanced to the semifinal round in doubles yesterday. An English-American team, Margot E. Lumb of Kingston-Upon-Thames, Surrey, Eng., and Eleonora R. Sears of Boston, also advanced.

It was Miss Bowes who won the odd match in five at the Harvard Club of Boston recently to give the United States women their first victory in the Wolfe-Noel Cup competition, started in 1933. Displaying more sustained control, Miss Bowes was able to defeat Miss Milbanke, England's captain and second ranking player, yesterday in the quarter-final round. Miss Bowes resorted to drop shots for many points and also held some of her return shots just long enough to catch the Englishwoman off balance. Miss Milbanke scored many points on surprise corner shots. The total points were: Miss Milbanke 63, Miss Bowes 69.

Mrs. McKechnie scored a four-game victory over Mrs. H. Stuart Green of Tarrytown, N. Y., 15—12, 11—15, 15—12, 15—12. Miss Page advanced through a straight-game victory over Mrs. Rogers Dunn, while Mrs. Lamme defeated Miss Sears, also in straight games.

New York State Women's Squash Racquets Championship Singles—Quarterfinal Round

Cecile Bowes, Cynwyd, Penna., defeated the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, London, 9—15, 15—12, 15—18, 15—9, 15—8.

Anne Page, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Rogers Dunn, New York, 15—5, 15—10, 15—12.

Mrs. Ian McKechnie, London, defeated Mrs. H. Stuart Green, Tarrytown, N. Y., 15—12, 11—15, 15—12, 15—12.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., defeated Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, 15—10, 15—8, 15—9.

Doubles—Quarterfinal Round

Margot E. Lumb, Kingston-Upon-Thames, Surrey, Eng., and Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, defeated Charlotte Darling and Edith Hahs, Philadelphia, 15—10, 15—9, 15—8.

The Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke and Mrs. Ian McKechnie, London, defeated Rachel M. Sykes, London, and Mrs. Watson Wyckoff, New York, 15—4, 15—4, 15—12.

French Tennis Body Backs U. S. On Anti-Film Rule

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—The French Lawn Tennis Association, a powerful unit of the International Tennis Federation, has joined the United States association in opposing abrogation of the anti-film rule which prohibits amateurs from receiving compensation for appearing in action pictures.

Walter Merrill Hall, president of the United States L. T. A., announced yesterday receipt of a letter from Pierre Gillou, president of the French association, who emphasized that despite the current trend of amateurs to swell the professional ranks "the principles of amateurish must be safeguarded."

Voiding of the international federation's rule was proposed by Czechoslovakia and seconded by the English association which admitted frankly it is trying to make the amateur game sufficiently attractive to Frederick J. Perry.

Perry has already made a series of educational tennis films for the English L. T. A. But the films have not been released since to do so would cost Perry his amateur standing and weaken considerably England's chances of keeping the international Davis Cup.

Taking the same line of objection as Hall did several weeks ago in a letter to the Czechoslovakian body, Gillou, in a letter addressed to Sir Samuel Hoare, president of the English L. T. A., wrote:

"We believe that the presence of a paid player in motion pictures on tennis is an example itself of the direct pecuniary advantage which this player derives from the practice of the sport. The case would seem to us equally typical if a well-known champion signs a contract with a motion picture concern to play any role whether in a film production, provided that he plays tennis in it.

It is reported that an attempt will be made by representatives of the British body to the international federation's meeting in Paris next month to bring the matter up for discussion.

Miss Nielsen Awarded World Skating Title

OSLO, Norway, Feb. 28 (AP)—Laila Schou Nielsen, 16, and Norway's foremost all-around woman sports star, was awarded the women's world speed skating title in the championships here yesterday. No points were announced.

Kit Klein, the United States champion, finished ahead of the young Norwegian star in one event yesterday when she won the 1000-meters event in 1m. 46.7s., after finishing third in the 500-meters and 1600-meter events Tuesday. Miss Nielson was second in yesterday's race.

College Waterpolo Result

Yale 27, Rutgers 24.

College Track Result

Amherst 54, Holy Cross 32.

Kansas Quintet Holds Lead As Race Nears End

Iowa State Remains in Running for Big Six Title, However

Big Six Basketball Standing

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P C
Kansas	10	2	428	324	.833
Iowa State	7	2	283	243	.728
Oklahoma	8	6	467	464	.571
Missouri	5	9	411	458	.357
Kansas State	4	10	415	482	.286
Nebraska	2	7	248	281	.222

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan., Feb. 28—The University of Kansas five, which jumped to first place in the Big Six Conference basketball race early in February, has tightened its grip on the lead to the extent of 10 victories and only two defeats. Iowa State holds second place with a .778 percentage. Oklahoma, who held the lead during the early stage of the championship race, has dropped out of the running with six defeats in 14 games.

The only two Kansas setbacks came from Oklahoma Jan. 16 and Iowa State Feb. 18.

Although there is still a chance that the Iowa State five may overtake the leaders, it is not probable. The Kansas quintet has four more games to play and Iowa State only one. If the Staters win the one remaining game their percentage will be .800. The leaders must win three of their four games to hold first place, but this should not be difficult in view of the fact that both of their opponents—Missouri and Oklahoma—are out of the championship running. Kansas meets Missouri March 1 and 2, and faces Oklahoma March 6 and 7.

Kansas has the best offensive record to date. In 12 games the leaders have piled up 428 points for an average of 35.6 points per game. Oklahoma's average is 33.3 and Iowa State's 31.4. Iowa State has the best defensive record, having held opponents to an even 27 points a game. Kansas has allowed 28.2 points.

Raymond C. Ebling '36, forward and guard on the Kansas five, holds the individual scoring leadership with a total of 146 points in 12 contests, an average of better than 12 points a game. Frank R. Groves '37, Kansas State center who has played in 13 games, is behind Ebling with 131 points. Two Oklahoma regulars, O. M. Browning '35 and Tee Connelley '37, have passed the 100 mark. The former has 119 points and the latter 111. The leading individual scorers follow:

Player, Position, College	Fgr	Ft	Pts
R. C. Ebling '36, g-f, Kansas	53	40	146
F. R. Groves '37, c, Kansas St.	58	15	131
O. M. Browning '35, c-g-f, Okla.	42	35	119
Tee Connelley '37, c-f, Oklahoma	42	27	111
W. W. Wegner '35, c, Iowa State	39	17	95
K. A. Jorgenson '35, g, Missouri	36	21	93
W. E. Powell '36, g-f, Missouri	38	14	90
J. R. Wells '35, c, Kansas	25	29	79
J. R. Freeland '35, f-c, Kansas St.	31	14	76
E. E. Warren '36, f-g, Oklanoma	30	11	71
R. R. Parsons '35, g, Nebraska	23	22	68
O. P. Stoner '35, g-c, Kansas St.	24	18	66
J. H. Cowen '35, f, Iowa State	23	16	62
Jack Flemming '37, f, Iowa St.	25	12	62
Gordon Gray '35, g, Kansas	28	5	61
Paul Gilpin '36, g-f, Kansas St.	19	10	56
C. L. Henderson '37, c-f, Missouri	25	5	55
H. O. Nelson '37, c-g, Oklahoma	25	4	54
Henry Whitaker '36, f, Nebraska	23	6	52
L. H. Strom '37, c-f, Missouri	21	7	49
L. T. Railsback '37, g, Kansas St.	16	13	46
M. P. Allen '36, f, Kansas	16	12	44
G. R. Wahlquist '36, g-f, Neb.	15	9	39
S. B. Tyler '35, g-f, Oklahoma	12	15	39
L. E. Thompson '36, c-g-f, Mo.	15	9	39
T. J. Holmes '36, g, Iowa State	12	13	37
R. D. Beer '32, f, Missouri	14	7	35
F. E. Kappelman '36, g, Kansas	12	11	35
R. G. Noble '37, c-g-f, Kansas	15	4	34
W. R. Thornbrough '36, f, Kan. St.	12	8	34
H. G. Sorensen '36, c, Nebraska	13	7	33

Mostly One-Sided Matches

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., Feb. 28 (AP)—First-round matches in the tenth annual South Atlantic women's golf championship tournament were mostly one-sided affairs yesterday, with Marian Miley of Lexington, medalist and Kentucky State champion, leading the way with an 8 and 6 over Gladys Greiner of Baltimore. Mrs. Robert Mazet of Plandome, L. I., didn't allow Mrs. J. H. Downey Jr. of St. Augustine, Fla., to win a single hole, taking the match 8 and 7. Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., and Mrs. S. B. Lippitt of Albany, Ga., won by the same margin. The Rhode Island titleholder eliminated Ella K. Banning of Cincinnati, while the Georgia women's champion downed Mrs. Frederick W. Thomas of Englewood, N. J.

Committee Gets Mail Votes

OSLO, Feb. 23 (AP)—The International Olympic Committee, here to vote on award of the 1940 games, received several votes in sealed envelopes yesterday from members unable to attend, as the tangle over the site continued. The committee attended the international ski competitions today and saw Oscar G. Jorellen of Norway win the 50-kilometer event in 3:43.47.

College Wrestling Results

Haverford 22, Princeton J. V. 10.
Williams 21, Wesleyan 11.
Yale 17, Princeton 11.

College Swimming Result

Yale 54, Rutgers 17.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

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THE MUSICAL HIT
Production conceived and directed by
HASSARD SHORT
"THE GREAT WALTZ"
Book by Moss Hart. Music by Johann Strauss. Dances by Albertina Rasch.
Evgs. 8:30. 55c-$3.30. Mat. Fri. and Sat., 55c-$2.20.
THE CENTER THEA., 49th St. and 6th Ave.

THE THEATRE GUILD Presents S. N. BEHRMAN'S play
Rain from Heaven
with JANE COWL and JOHN HALLIDAY
GOLDEN THEATRE, 45th St., W. of B'way.
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30.

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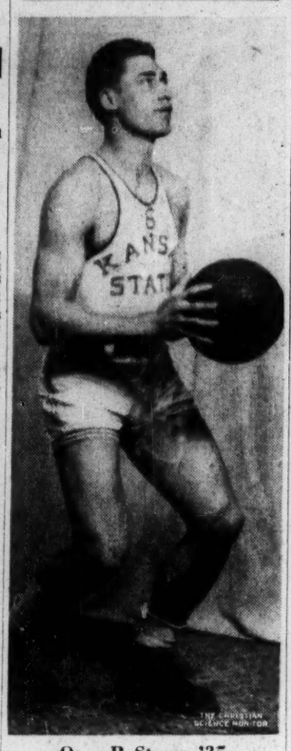
RICHARD B. HARRISON in
The Green Pastures
THE WORLD'S FINEST PLAY
Prices all perf's 55c to $2.20, tax incl.
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed., Fri. and Sat., 2:40.
44th ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way. LAc. 4-5125

PIERRE FRESNAY in NOAH By ANDRE OBEY
"An affecting excursion into meaningful fantasy."—Atkinson, Times.
"Magnificently robust and deliciously comic."—New York Daily News.
LONGACRE Theatre, 220 W. 48th. LAc. 4-8846
Evgs. 8:40. 50c to 2.50. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40.

BOSTON

Aaron Richmond presents
Tom'w at 8:30, Jordan Hall
JOHN GRUBER
PIANIST — TICKETS NOW

Kansas State Leader



Oren P. Stoner '35

Jewish Track Stars Picked at Tryouts

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—The prize of a trip to Palestine for the world MacCabian (Jewish Olympic) games, at Tel-Aviv, beginning April 2, drew the pick of the Jewish athletes of both sexes to the United States final tryouts at the One Hundred and Second Armory yesterday evening, including several winners in the first games in 1932.

Two members of the New York Curb Exchange team, United States relay champions, qualified in the middle distance runs, with Harry Hoffman leading the field in the 400-meter run, while Harold Lamb was victor in the 800 meter.

James Sandler, Northeastern University, and Victor Cohn, College of the City of New York, tied for first place in the high jump, at 6ft. 2in., but the resulting jump-off found both doing better, and Sandler won at 6ft. 3½in. to Cohn's 6ft. 3in.

Sybil Koff, German-American A. C., stood out among the women retaining the position she held in the last games, with victories in the high jump, 100-meter dash and 80-meter hurdles, with Fay Epstein, of the same club, a good second, with a victory in the 60-meter dash, and seconds to Miss Koff in the high jump and 100 meters.

The team will sail March 16, on Conte di Savoia.

Miami Biltmore Tennis

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 23 (AP)—Semifinal play in the Miami Biltmore women's tennis tournament today sent Marta Barnett of Miami and Chicago against Jean Van Den Bosch of Oxford, Eng., and Olga Kallos of Ridgefield, Conn., against Mrs. Katherine Sample of Miami. Miss Barnett and Miss Kallos ranked as favorites because of their victories yesterday. The former dominated Patricia Jane Smith-Martin, Miami Beach school girl who is listed third among national juniors. Miss Kallos downed Mrs. Phillip B. Hawk of Forest Hills, N. Y., last year's winner. Mrs. Sample and Miss Kallos meet Miss Bosch and Mrs. Hawk in the doubles final.

Robert Murray In Semifinal Of Bermuda Tennis

Montreal Net Star Beats McDiarmid; Hall, Grant and Bryan Advance

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Bermuda lawn tennis championships had reached the semifinal round today with the first and fourth seeded players relegated to the sidelines.

Victims of two prime upsets yesterday were R. Berkeley Bell of New York, seeded No. 1, and John McDiarmid of Fort Worth, Texas, No. 4. Bell fell before the hard, steady driving of Robert (Lefty) Bryan, southpaw from Chattanooga, Tenn., 7—9, 6—2, 6—3. McDiarmid was ousted by Robert D. Murray of Montreal, 6—1, 6—4.

Joining Bryan and Murray in the last four were Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., and J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J. Grant eliminated Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., of Yonkers, N. Y., 6—4, 6—3. Hall dropped only one game in putting out J. W. Kirkham of New York, 6—0, 6—1.

Semifinalists in women's singles were Mme. Sylvia J. Henrotin, of Havre, France, Eleanor Jane Sharp, of Pasadena, Calif., the newly crowned American indoor champion; Dorothy B. Andrus, of Stamford, Conn., and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia.

Mme. Henrotin was carried to three sets before she could subdue Florence S. LeBoutillier, of Westbury, N. Y., 6—2,4—6, 6—0, and Miss Andrus had to travel an extra set to eliminate Mrs. Harry C. Brunie, of New York, 6—8, 6—4, 6—3. Miss Sharp won from Mrs. W. M. Freisenbruch, Bermuda, 8—6, 6—3, and Mrs. Van Ryn disposed of Katharine Winthrop of Boston, 6—2, 6—1.

Three Players Are Tied for the Lead

United States Amateur 18.2 Balkline Billiard Championship

Player and home	Won	Lost	HR	BG
E. T. Appleby, New York	2	0	87	21
P. M. Collins, Chicago	2	0	51	21
Edmund Soussa, Egypt	2	0	80	23
Arie Schaap, Chicago	1	1	42	40
Ray Fessenden, Madison	0	2	41	—
Seymour Kling, New York	0	2	29	—
T. H. Morgan, Kansas City	0	2	31	—

CHICAGO, Feb. 28 (AP)—The big three, Percy M. Collins of Chicago, Edgar T. Appleby of New York, and Edmund Soussa of Egypt, were still running head and head today as the National Amateur 18.2 balkline billiards tournament went into the third day of play.

All won their second straight victories yesterday. Collins, the defending titleholder, trounced Ray Fessenden of Madison, Wis. 300 to 138 in 26 innings in the night match, and Appleby turned in a new high mark for the tournament, an 87, in smothering Seymour Kling of New York, 300 to 125 in 25 innings. Soussa, making his first bid for the championship, easily defeated Tom Morgan of Kansas City, 300 to 100, in 25 innings.

Action speeded up today with four matches on the program instead of the customary three. Morgan and Kling were matched in the first afternoon game, with Appleby trying for his third triumph against Arie Schaap of Chicago, in the second daylight match. Collins meets Morgan and Sousa tackles Fessenden in the night events.

Sporting Around the Hub

AN OLD story, but always a good one: Providence Reds face the Bruin Cubs at the Boston Arena tonight. Ten times have these rivals battled each other in the 1934-35 Canadian-American Hockey League campaign. Of the 10 games, the Reds have won only the last one played. The Cubs won six and three games went to overtime ties. Last night the visitors won a hard-fought game from Philadelphia, and Monday and Sunday they had hard games with the New Haven Eagles. The local Cubs have not played since last Saturday, when they beat Philadelphia, 6 to 4. Both teams are at full strength, although the Cubs may not use Bob McCully.

* * *

Monday will be a big day for squash racquets followers at the Boston Y. M. C. A. At 11 o'clock the new courts will be officially opened with two exhibition matches. Two former United States champions, Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline and Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston will meet in one of the matches while John L. (Jack) Summers, coach at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will play against an unnamed player from the Boston Athletic Association. Mrs. Howe won the women's Massachusetts title recently at the Harvard Club. Summers is a former United States professional champion.

* * *

Exhibition matches on all five of the Y. M. C. A. squash courts will start at 7:30 Monday evening. The public is invited. Court one has been reserved for the University Club representatives, Edwin G. Hoehm, Edwin P. Gunn, Chester L. McClintock and Nelson E. Withington. Hoehm will meet Gunn at 7:30 o'clock with McClintock pitted against Withington in the second match. Richard V. Wakeman and Harry K. Cross of the Union Boat Club will meet on another court. This match will be followed by a contest between J. Lindsay Ware and H. S. Howes, also of the boat club. E. Rotan Sargent and Germaine G. Glidden of Harvard University are expected to compete in another match.

* * *

The coming of Babe Ruth has stirred up tremendous interest in the welfare of the Braves several weeks ago when it appeared as if the club might be homeless, a bad taste was left in the mouths of many National League fans. But the acquisition of Ruth has sweetened this taste. Better reserve your seats now for the opening game of the season against the Giants April 16. If the weather is fair, the park should be sold out.

* * *

Ruth makes his first appearance in Boston as a member of the Braves today, arriving in the 5:40 p. m. train at Back Bay Station. Immediately upon arrival he will go to the Copley-Plaza, where he will spend the evening breating bread with newspapermen. The official signing of his contract will take place some time during the evening before a battery of photographers.

* * *

E. Rotan Sargent of Haverford, Penna., Harvard junior, will not defend his United States intercollegiate squash racquets championship. An informal request from the college authorities is responsible for Sargent's decision not to compete. It was learned at Cambridge. The three Harvard entries for the intercollegiates are Germaine G. Glidden '36 of Englewod, N. J.; Stanley G. Hopkins '35 and Richard W. Gilder '36, both of New York.

* * *

University Club clinched the Class C interclub championship of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association yesterday when it defeated Union Boat Club, 3 to 2, in the second match of the home-and-home series. The match was played at the Union Boat Club. Last week University Club, playing at home, won by a similar score.

* * *

Massachusetts Technology and Yale University will be the two new members of the New England Intercollegiate Soccer League at the start of the 1935 season, it was announced by T. W. Taylor of Brown University, secretary-treasurer of the league.

* * *

Lou Bush, former Massachusetts State three-sport star, has been ordered to report for spring baseball practice with the Rochester Red Wings at Bartow, Fla., March 14. Bush received a trial with the Boston Braves last summer and later played shortstop for Wayland in the now-defunct Northeastern League. Bush has been assisting Coach Tanbe with the Massachusetts State football and basketball teams.

* * *

The Boston track team won the quadrangular Y. M. C. A. track and field meet at the Boston Y last night. The winners scored 43 points, Lynn was second with 37 2-3 points, Brockton third with 21 2-3 and Pawtucket last with 3 2-3.

* * *

In four intercollegiate basketball games in the Hub area last night, Clark University and Northeastern University were returned winners in the varsity contests, while Boston University and Northeastern freshmen triumphed. Clark's varsity beat B. U. 40 to 39 and Northeastern's varsity downed Tufts 38 to 37. Northeastern freshmen won by a one-point margin also, beating Tufts, 19 to 18. The B. U. freshmen downed Clark's junior varsity 69 to 19.

* * *

The Cubs have been in the habit of making Thursday night games "kids' night" when youngsters under 17 accompanied by adults have been admitted on payment of only the federal tax. This week the "kids' night" will be on Saturday when Philadelphia plays the Cubs at the Arena.

Corcoran in Worcester

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 28 (AP)—Fred Corcoran, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Golf Association, was here yesterday as part of the drive to bring new members into the state group. Corcoran visited the presidents of several clubs in the Springfield district, some of which formerly belonged to the M. G. A. and others of which are prospective new members, and reported a warm response. Today he plans to invade the Worcester district.

Italy Withdraws Claims

ROME, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Italian Government telegraphed its representative on the International Olympic Committee at Oslo yesterday that Italy has withdrawn her claims for the 1940 Olympic Games in favor of Japan even though the Government has no assurances Italy will get the 1944 events.

Allison, Van Ryn And Wood Nucleus Of Davis Cup Team

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—The nucleus of America's 1935 Davis Cup team already has been formed with Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Sidney B. Wood Jr. and John W. Van Ryn holding invitations to be members of this country's squad for the international tennis competition.

Supplementing this trio are three youngsters, J. Donald Budge, C. Gene Mako and Frank A. Parker, who have been placed under the fatherly eye of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

It is probable the six players will be banded together for America's first match against China's cup seekers. All of them may be sent to England for European zone play.

Wood's selection carries with it a singles assignment. Allison, who heads the first 10, may be used either for singles or as a doubles partner of Van Ryn.

Just what the U. S. L. T. A. plans to do with the youngsters, assuming they are sent abroad, is not known.

Budge and Mako may be used for doubles duty in which event Allison would play singles. Otherwise Van Ryn and Allison would have the doubles call as a more experienced combination.

The purpose of including Parker would be to afford him international singles experience.

Budge and Mako are the third ranking doubles pair in the country and are highly regarded by the tennis fathers because of their double-barreled triumph first over Fred J. Perry and Frank H. D. Wilde and then Allison and Van Ryn on the final day of the Pacific southwest championship last fall.

Wood already is preparing for the competition by training under the supervision of Artie McGovern—conditioner of Babe Ruth. Lack of adequate poundage and physical reserve have handicapped the frail New Yorker in the past.

U. S. L. T. A. agents on the Pacific coast are keeping close tabs on the activities of Budget and Mako, while in Lawrenceville, N. J., Parker is operating under the guidance of the association. None of them has been assured a place on the team but the association has requested them to keep in good physical trim.

Because the draw calls for an early engagement with China's forces in the metropolitan district during the first week in May, and then a match with the survivor of the Mexico-Cuba series in the country of the victor two weeks later, it is unlikely the American squad will be brought together for preliminary training.

After the second match, however, the American players may be grouped at the Merion Cricket Club, near Philadelphia, for a brief period before embarking for Europe. Present plans call for the squad to arrive in England in June.

College Basketball Results

Ball S. T. 34, Earlham 23.
Brown 62, M. I. T. 34.
Carbondale Teachers 49, St. Viator 28.
Clark 40, Boston 39.
Colorado College 28, Greeley State 21.
Columbia 36, Cornell 26.
Fordham 33, Manhattan 27.
George Washington 36, Geneva 33.
Glenville 44, Morris Harvey 40.
Hanover (Ind.) 44, Miami (O.) 24.
Huron 35, Eastman Normal 29.
Illinois 39, Carthage 29.
Illinois N. 26, Illinois Wes. 24.
Jamestown 21, Mayville 20.
Kent State 45, Heidelberg 24.
Lafayette 37, Muhlenberg 36.
LaSalle 42, Rider College 35.
Lehigh 58, Swarthmore 35.
Long Island 74, Seton Hall 30.
Marquette 31, Lawrence 24.
Mass. State 27, Worcester P. I. 17.
Middlebury 48, Vermont 34.
Monmouth 40, Bradley 27.
Mount Union 51, Oberlin 41.
Mt. St. Mary's 55, Delaware 28.
Nebraska Wesleyan 37, Peru T. 30.
N. D. State 46, Moorhead 24.
New York U. 31, C. C. N. Y. 29.
Northeastern 38, Tufts 37.
Otterbein 36, Denison 29.
Pennsylvania 28, Princeton 15.
Pittsburgh 34, Temple 25.
South Dakota 33, Omaha 28.
St. Ambrose 47, Columbia (Ia.) 18.
St. Anselm's 41, American 23.
St. Thomas(Minn)37, St. Mary's(Minn) 26.
Toledo 30, Bowling Green 22.
Union 54, Amherst 13.
Ursinus 37, Drexel 16.
Washburn 33, Creighton 32.
Wayne Normal 57, Buena Vista 40.
Westminster 44, Edinboro T. 24.
Western Reserve 52, John Carroll 22.
Williams 41, Wesleyan 27.
Xavier (Cincinnati) 47, Marshall 26.
Yale 36, Harvard 24.

Chapman and Fownes Advance

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 28 (AP)—Dick Chapman, runner-up in the North and South amateur last year, and James Fownes of Pittsburgh, reached the final round of the spring best-ball golf tournament here yesterday by defeating P. W. Whittemore of Boston and E. C. Frost of Augusta, Maine, 2 and 1. They will meet F. C. Robertson of Manchester, Vt., and C. B. S. Marr of Carnoustie, Scot., in the final round. The Robertson-Marr combination advanced yesterday on the default of H. J. Blue of Aberdeen and R. P. Davidson of Washington, who were unable to play.

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By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Quite a Coincidence

IT IS quite a coincidence that two of the greatest players in their respective sports should have figured prominently in the world news the same day as was the case Tuesday with Babe Ruth and Jack Hobbs. Of course, it was Babe Ruth who received by far the greater publicity in the United States, while the British papers were giving chief publicity to Hobbs. This is only natural, as baseball has received little attention among the inhabitants of the British Isles; while cricket is far below baseball in the eyes of Uncle Sam's sports followers, although we venture to say that is far more popular in the U. S. A. than is baseball in Great Britain. Hobbs has, during the past 25 years, undoubtedly been to cricket what Ruth has been to baseball over a lesser span of years. There is no question but what he has been the greatest cricket batsman of the present century, if not of all time, and he probably holds about as many cricket records as does Babe Ruth in baseball. Since 1905, he is credited with having batted in no fewer than 61,121 runs, including 197 centuries, and he holds the highest aggregate for a test series of 3335 runs, as well as a record of 16 centuries in one season. These figures will no doubt be more or less Greek to the average American follower of sports because he is not a follower of cricket; but to anyone who knows cricket they mean as much as do the record figures which have been compiled by Babe Ruth during the past 21 years to the baseball fan. It is going to be a long while before either of these sports produces a player who will better the records of Ruth and Hobbs.

* * *

All-Round Basketball Players

Basketball players who are capable of playing at any one of three positions on a five in championship competition are quite common this winter. In three of the leagues which are holding championship races at the present time—the Big Ten, the Big Six and the Eastern—there are no fewer than 11 players who have played at forward, center and guard during the current season, and Cornell and Michigan have two each. The Big Ten has four—Matthew Patanelli '37 and Chelso P. Tamagno '36 of Michigan; Glen Downey '37 of Purdue, and Robert W. Eldredge '35 of Chicago. The Big Six has L. E. Thompson '36 of Missouri; Harvey R. Widman '36, Nebraska; O. M. Browning '35, Oklahoma, and Raymond G. Noble '37, Kansas. The three in the East are Ernest A. Downer '36 and Edwin G. Moran '37 of Cornell and Richard C. Boys '35 of Harvard.

* * *

Twenty-seven an Unfortunate Number

Four championship basketball games were played one week end in the Big Ten Conference recently, and by a curious twist of fate the losing team scored 27 points in each game. In one of these games, Wisconsin vs. Indiana, the score was 27-all at the end of the regulation time, with the Badgers scoring 10 points in the overtime while holding their opponents scoreless.

Cunningham's Feat Most Spectacular

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Glenn V. Cunningham's spectacular feat of racing to a new world's record victory over his old rivals—William R. Bonthron, Gene Venzke and Eric Ny—in the 1500-meter race at the American indoor track and field championships here last week was termed the evening's most meritorious performance by a vote of the spectators.

The count of the votes was completed by the A. A. U. yesterday. The Amateur Athletic Union will award Cunningham a trophy.

The order of finish of the first 10 men, together with the number of votes cast for each on a basis of 10 points for first, five for second, three for third, two for fourth and one for fifth, follows:

Glenn V. Cunningham, University of Iowa, 8750; Jesse Owens, Ohio State University, 8350; Ben Johnson, Columbia, 3638; Percy Beard, New York A. C., 1301; Cornelius Johnson, Compton Junior College, California, 1015; John Follows, New York A. C., 1002; Joseph McCluskey, New York A. C., 649, Milton Sandler, German-American A. C., 530; Henry Cieman, Achilles Club, Toronto, 474, and William R. Bonthron, New York, A. C., 413.

North Carolina Leads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 28—North Carolina defeated South Carolina, 169 points to 151, here in the annual Washington's Birthday checker team match between the two states—the winter checker classic of the Carolinas. The match, which was held at the Chamber of Commerce, began at 10:30 in the morning and came to a close at 5 p. m. The contest was the third annual checker battle between the two states, and the triumph of the North Carolinians enabled their State to take the lead in the series, with two victories to date, as compared with one for South Carolina.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

Hershey 4, Sea Gulls 1.

New England Meet at Brown

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 28 (AP)—The 1936 New England intercollegiate track and field championships will be held at Brown Field, Dr. Frederick W. Marvel, director of athletics at Brown, announced last night. Action was taken on the site of the meet by the executive committee and the announcement to Brown immediately followed. The meet was last held here in 1932. This year's event will be held in Portland, Maine.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	22	6	11	122	98	50
Providence	16	9	11	92	91	41
Quebec	18	4	16	111	92	40
New Haven	12	7	19	94	113	31
Philadelphia	13	2	24	93	128	28

Results Feb. 27

Quebec 3, New Haven 2.
Providence 5, Philadelphia 4.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	19	7	14	105	82	38
Buffalo	18	5	15	94	80	36
London	18	5	14	82	90	36
Cleveland	17	6	19	90	100	34
Syracuse	16	3	18	86	95	32
Windsor	13	6	21	81	101	26

Results Feb. 27

London 3, Windsor 2.
Syracuse 5, Cleveland 4, overtime.

College Hockey Result

Yale 10, Brown 2.

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The Irish Crossing

EVERY morning of the week, except Sunday, the same scene is enacted. The same train comes curving along the platform: the same crowds emerge and straggle across the pier to the gangway: the same cry rings out: "Any more for the shore?" This signal has always the same effect. A few figures disentangle themselves and, leaving the boat, take up their stand alongside for the final good-bys. Porters hurry up and push through with the last loads of luggage. In blinding clouds of steam the empty train backs away, the engine hissing and snorting.

Disjointed talk and final words are bandied back and forth—those trivial words that sound so little and in some cases mean so much, those final banalities so often repeated. Back and forth they go, a shuttle weaving invisible threads of remembrance. For a while they do battle with the increasing noise, the thud of wood on wood, the heavy fall of ropes, the rasping and scraping of the severed gangway, the cries of the sea gulls circling and dipping overhead.

Imperceptibly the pier glides away. Our friends still accompany us, waving and smiling. Quicker and quicker they walk, until left behind in the unequal race.

A little boat, its name large and clear, "Dublin Pilot," escorts us through the piers of the harbor. Once more it sees the mail boat, that miniature liner, leave Kingstown safely for Holyhead.

* * *

IT IS NOT fully daylight yet and Howth looms a dark shadow on our left, as we steam for the open sea. Smoke from the funnels spreads fanlike, yet hangs over us like a pall; for, strange to say, there is no wind. The light strengthens and the sea becomes green, while low on the horizon a thin line of red appears. Looking back a few minutes later, we see the long ridge of the Wicklow Hills, the Big Sugar Loaf as dominant as ever. Yet the whole rhythm is soft and gentle, incomparably beautiful in the gray light. As we travel farther away, the hills become darker and more majestic.

The promenade deck is covered in. People sit about, or walk, and a few children romp. Piles of stacked-up luggage lie just within the saloon entrance. As I pass, I notice my own neat suit cases and smile, thinking of the chaotic and littered bedroom left behind. I wonder if the other luggage, just as trim and neat, bears as unreliable testimony to its late environment.

* * *

TWO DOORS, ONE on either side the gangway, lead into the lounge. Here little chairs and tables occupy the center, while couches, writing-desks, and curtained windows line the sides. One or two people are trying to sleep, others are reading. There is a decided air here of "putting in the time." In the front of the mock fire of mica coals sits a Japanese. Is he attracted by the bright color? Or is he like the cat at home, who still hugs the hearth when the grate is empty, in the fond illusion of fictitious heat? I wander out to the gangway and the luggage again. A wide staircase, steep and short, leads below. At the bottom just opposite is the dining-saloon, its doorway wide and inviting. Resisting the blandishments of roast beef, ham and other visible edibles, the little tables with their soft shaded lights, and otherwise emptiness, I turn left and find myself in the ladies' saloon.

The smell so peculiar to the mail boat, and which at each step down has become stronger, now completely envelopes me. It is like no other smell on earth; and, once smelt, can always be recognized. It is quite a new and different world down here. The inertia of the lounge above has crystallized here into a comparative torpor. There is no sign of activity, except for the stewardesses who are brisk and cheerful.

The berths, in two tiers, lie along the walls of this narrow passagelike apartment. They are curtained, wide and comfortable. At the moment, they are mostly occupied. Each occupant lies enwrapped in her own little cubicle of thought, her own little world. Perhaps visualizing what lies before, perhaps forgetting what lies behind, perhaps not thinking at all, just sleeping. Holyhead will be the next occasion for movement; until then the boat claims them inexorably. Suddenly I hear someone talking in a foreign tongue. It is the little stewardess and her companion. They are talking Welsh. Strange that one never hears Irish.

* * *

OUT IN THE fresh air again. This time I climb to the top deck. We have long since passed the Kish Lightship, that lonely sentinel of the sea, and there is nothing now to be seen but sea everywhere. I wander between the lifeboats and the pile of emergency rafts. There is a steady throb and hum of engines, an occasional whiff of oil. The funnels look immense when one is near. They are belching out the dirtiest and blackest smoke imaginable.

"Look Daddy—big chimneys!" (One of the children has come from below.) He points with his finger and his round eyes grow rounder, as wide as the "chimneys" themselves. The wind has suddenly risen and there is plenty of movement—the movement that little boys so gladly pay treasured pennies to experience, in small doses, on the hobby horses. Indeed, our boat is at the moment one prodigious hobby horse, giving far more value for our money than many anticipated or hoped for. Nothing exciting happens. We plunge and toss on our uneventful way, bound only by one apparent tie—a mutual landing-stage.

* * *

RAIN GREETS US as we near Holyhead. We slip through a network of docks, nosing our way. Gray walls, wet and dank, slide slowly by. Imperceptibly we move, until docks and Holyhead become one. The bow of our boat makes straight for the hotel door—the hotel with the obvious white curtains. Only the certainty of the clever seamanship of our captain saves us from an anxious moment.

We are all lined up now along the promenade deck. Even the ladies from below have at last appeared. Those of us who have remained "up" all the time know one another quite well by sight. But any interest we may have taken in each other is fast waning. The customs, the train journey, our own particular problems waiting at the other end, are claiming us. Already the boat and its passengers are an incident that is past.

We still stand waiting, barricaded with various parcels and luggage. The most impatient must have patience now, the most pampered must take their places like the rest. The landing-stage, with its huge twisted ropes, draws nearer and nearer.

We shuffle and edge one another a little closer. Somebody apologizes as a suit case gets out of hand.

Suddenly there is a ringing of bells, a light bump and an immediate rattle of chains. Our crossing is over.

B. M.

Winter Walk

STILL there was beauty in my walks; the brook
Bordered with sparkling frost-work, was as gay
As with its fringe of summer flowers. Afar,
The village with its spires, the path of streams
And dim receding valleys, hid before
By interposing trees, lay visible
Through the bare grove, and my familiar haunts
Seemed new to me. Nor was I slow to come
Among them, when the clouds, from their still skirts,
Had shaken down on earth the feathery snow,
And all was white.

—WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, in "A Winter Piece."

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HEAD OF A GIRL: *A Drawing in Black and White Chalk on Buff-Gray Paper, by Giovanni Battista Piazzatta (1683-1754)*

IT MAY be said that a good drawing of a head should convey a convincing sense of volume—as universally understood. The head should appear to exist in space; it should appear to be complete insomuch as the idea of another side, hidden from view, should be clearly appreciated. In other words, the head should be "realized" by the artist in its completeness and thus recognized by the spectator. Technically speaking, a drawing of a head lacks merit when the features appear isolated, unrelated to the form of the head. It is a common fault for the draftsman to overstate the features. The features naturally lend character to the head, but a sense of unity with the whole head must not be lost sight of. Any amount of tone will not necessarily bring unity; this unity may be achieved with little shading, as instanced in drawings by Ingres, Rembrandt and many other masters. Good characterization may compensate for weaknesses in construction; but the expression of form, the realization of depth, the contemplation of planes, are desirable contributions to the good drawing of a head. These are superior to any suggestion of color, tonal modulation, or light effect; these are variable, where the form is concrete. It is far better to see well rendered the globular shape of the eye, than just the equivalent of its color; it is far better also to see the form of the hair clearly expressed than a mere representation of an area of tone representing possibly brunette, auburn or blond.

The drawings by Leonardo and Raphael are supreme examples, showing the shapes of form, vitally perceived, and expressed with complete detachment. This drawing by Giovanni Battista Piazzatta, when judged by these standards, is easily relegated to its appropriate category. It ranks high for a sense of unity, plastic quality and spatial relationship. But it depends rather more upon visual than intellectual values. This is indicated to some extent by the use of tinted paper and white crayon, where the high lights may be employed to assist the sense of form. Furthermore, there is a slight tendency to suggest shades of color about the hair, ruffles, flesh tint and dress. In these respects, the drawing appears to pass from the classic to the romantic category, and represents the position of Piazzatta himself in the line of Italian masters. Nevertheless, Piazzatta enjoys the distinction of having exercised some influence over the development of Tiepolo, the greatest Venetian master of the eighteenth century.

The Strangeness of Goats

IN A spring when colour is slow to come and the fields still have a shrivelled air of winter, a vivid-looking animal charms the eye like a flower. Perhaps that was why, glancing down into a copse where the early orchis might possibly be lurking, I was scarcely disappointed to see a goat instead. The little copse covered the sides and bottom of a dingle, growing sparsely over the uneven floor; and throned on a mound in the very center lay a goat, white and dappled, with a small white kid by its side. The pair were quite visible and perfectly remote. Outside, the grey sky was thick, and a rainy mist came up from the sea; inside, the scene was quiet and enchanted. It suggested all the distance between goats and men. One might think of Mr. James Stephens' poem:

If you approach they run away,
They leap and stare, away they bound,
With a sudden angry sound,
To the sunny quietude;
Crouching down where nothing stirs,
In the silence of the furze,
Crouching down again to brood
In the sunny solitude.

But this goat could never have been disturbed, and never expected to be. It was clearly the spirit of the wood. Whether because one suddenly gazed down into the scene, or because of the haze all round, it looked as legendary as a unicorn. In grey strange weather like this, and in some buried spot, one might surely come on the magical beast.

The next day, as I was walking among river meadows, a strongly contrasted goat presented itself. It was feeding with the cows; but it was so tall, shaggy, and burly that they by no means dwarfed it. This goat was not unknown to me; I had seen him, with his mate and his two children, in a neighboring byre last summer, and for about half an hour had held such more or less mute converse as passes between men and goats. They were ranged in a row outside the stalls, precisely like a human family group waiting to be photographed; and one could not help contrasting their sympathetic dignity with the conscious and defiant complacency which a human family assumes on such occasions. The goat is still thoroughly patriarchal; neither civilization nor society has impinged on his consciousness. On the later occasion I hardly recognized my friend; he was protecting himself against the winter with a coat of such generous proportions. Seeing him among the conventional, ruminating cows, one again had the thrill of an odd creature—something between a vastly magnified Skye terrier and a diminished bison.

Goats do not cultivate this quality of strangeness, but they cannot avoid it. It is simply their nature. That is why, when they perform any slightly unusual action, their strangeness becomes absolutely arresting. Coming round a sharp angle of the Malvern hills one day, it was my fortune to see two goats silhouetted against the sky; they had reared themselves on their hind legs to nibble at a branch, with an elongation of the neck and deployment of the haunches that made them look like new animals. You do not catch a donkey in these surprising poses. Cropping donkeys are the usual neighbors of the goat on heaths and commons; they have the same unsocial shyness, and often an outburst of vice, but the goat's remoteness is not in them.—ARTHUR MCDOWALL, in "A Detached Observer." (New York: Oxford.)

The Voice of the Desert

THE desert calls with insistent voice to many and diverse minds. It has a fascination, a charm that grows more potent the more one is subject to its influence. . . . Sit with me now on a mountainside looking over the desert. The moon is rising. Below me, standing in awesome silence, are the hundreds of giant palms, their age telling me they should be sere, yellow, and hoary, yet their green and graceful crowns speaking of an aspiring youth that nothing can age. Beyond is the plain, sandy and strewn with boulders, dotted here and there with mesquite and lesser trees and shrubs. Farther away, like recumbent forms of sleeping monsters, rise the spurs of the giant mountains, which leaping at once to the heavens, form steps for man to ascend and gods to descend. . . . Everything is touched as with luminous primrose and silver. The silence of the desert is accentuated by the thousand and one sounds that tell of the things that do not sleep by night—the gentle breeze playing quietly with the leafy mysteries of the palms, the rustling of tiny creatures in the sand, the occasional croak of a frog, or chirp of a cricket, and once in a while the perfect flood of melody from a love filled mocking-bird. How small and insignificant and unneeded man feels in such presences and at such a time! Without him or with him these things are just the same. He neither helps nor hinders, neither calls forth nor restrains.—From "The Wonders of the Colorado Desert," by GEORGE WHARTON JAMES. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

The Stability of Our Times

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE ARE sometimes prone to think that the problems we must face are peculiar to us as individuals or as nations, or to our generation; while, as a matter of fact, the temptations that come to any one individual are common to mankind; and the problems of our age have recurred in differing forms throughout all history. The Bible is replete with stories of how those who trusted in God worked out the same problems which confront us, and this is one way in which the Bible has served to comfort mankind. There is comfort in it now for those who are disturbed over the present apparent overturning of social, economic, and governmental conditions, and who believe the world to be in such a state of upheaval that they have come to wonder if there is anything fixed and stable.

Isaiah, seeing the need of the people's deliverance from evil, gave the assurance, "And wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times." The Preacher, considering it, arrived at the consolatory conclusion, "I know that, whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever: nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it." Over and over again the Scriptures assure us that all the good and all the true will endure forever, that what has been established by God is forever stable. Since God's law is fixed and permanent, we have no cause to fear that in this present world-wide upheaval of old traditions we can possibly lose anything that is good and real.

Progress does not create evil, but it does tend to make hidden evil evident; to bring it to the light so that it can be seen for what it claims to be and is not, and thus destroyed. Looking back, perhaps in our own individual lives, and certainly in more recent world history, we can realize that the times when we seemed to have the greatest sense of material peace and satisfaction were not necessarily the times when we were making most progress spiritually. In fact, the very opposite might be said to be the case.

The situation may be likened to the cleaning of a neglected room. A considerable amount of dust may be stirred up in the process, but it is merely being brought to the surface so that it can be swept away. So in the present world-wide experience a great deal of that which is wrong is being brought to the light in order that it may be seen and destroyed. Instead, then, of regretting that we are faced with these problems, we can rejoice in progress. We can be glad that our present time is so peculiarly awake and active. Naturally, if we allow our attention to center on the impurities thus brought to the surface—on the fear, greed, injustice, and strife which have become so evident—we may become appalled and disheartened; but if we look above the seething surface we shall see clarified, purified conditions being crystallized in thought.

In commenting on the words of God as recorded in Isaiah, "I make peace, and create evil," Mary Baker Eddy has written on page 540 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "The prophet referred to divine law as stirring up the belief in evil to its utmost, when bringing it to the surface and reducing it to its common denominator, nothingness. The muddy riverbed must be stirred in order to purify the stream."

Since the theories of men are never wholly true, and material systems never wholly right, they cannot remain fixed. Constant progression is required. The human mind, however, loves a comfortable rut, and objects to being shoved out of it. It objects to giving up its cherished theories and practices, no matter how outgrown they may be. "Let us alone" is always its plea. But progress demands that we be not let alone.

Instead of deploring the impermanency of material systems, now is the time to rejoice in the permanency of good, in the stability of God's government, Mind's economics, Love's currency. Now should we show forth more stability in all our ways—more stability of character, more stability of purpose, more steadfast reliance on divine Principle. We can stand firm in the truth we know, forever undisturbed by any erroneous testimony from the material senses. Realizing that the all-powerful God is governing His entire creation, we can look for and behold His hand in everything that makes for good.

Let us watch that we are not clinging obstinately to beliefs outgrown, and are not prejudiced and set in our opinions. Turning always to divine intelligence for direction, holding to God as the standard of perfection, we shall not become confused or alarmed. In the present medley of new theories, strange plans, and untried systems we shall be led to distinguish that which most nearly approaches Principle. What Gamaliel stated in the Sanhedrin still provides the comforting test, "If this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought: but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

La Stabilità dei nostri Tempi

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

SIAMO talvolta propensi a pensare che i problemi che dobbiamo affrontare sono esclusivi a noi come individui o come nazioni, od alla nostra generazione; mentre, in realtà, le tentazioni che si presentano ad un individuo qualsiasi sono comuni all'umanità; ed i problemi dell'epoca nostra ricorrono in forme diverse attraverso tutta la storia. La Bibbia è piena di racconti che mostrano che quelli che avevano fiducia in Dio risolvero gli stessi problemi che ci fanno fronte, e questo è un modo nel quale la Bibbia ha servito a confortare l'umanità. Vi è conforto in essa ora per quelli che sono turbati a causa dell'apparente rivolgimento presente delle condizioni sociali, economiche e governative, e che credono che il mondo si trovi in un tale stato di sconvolgimento che si domandano stupiti se vi è alcunchè di fisso o di stabile.

Isaia, vedendo l'urgenza della liberazione del popolo dal male, offrì la rassicurazione: "La saggezza e la conoscenza saranno la stabilità dei tuoi tempi" [Bibbia inglese]. Ecclesiaste, considerandola, giunse alla consolante conclusione: "Io ho riconosciuto che tutto quello che Dio fa è per sempre; niente v'è da aggiungervi, niente da toglievi". Ripetutamente le Scritture ci assicurano che tutto il bene e tutto il vero dureranno per sempre, che ciò che è stato stabilito da Dio è per sempre stabile. Poichè la legge di Dio è fissa e permanente, non abbiamo ragione di temere che nel presente sconvolgimento mondiale delle vecchie tradizioni possiamo in alcun modo perdere checchessia di buono e di reale.

Il progresso non crea il male, ma tende a rendere evidente il male nascosto; a portarlo alla luce si da essere riconosciuto per quello che pretende di essere e non è, ed essere così distrutto. Guardando indietro, forse nella nostra vita individuale, e certamente nella storia mondiale più recente, possiamo renderci conto che i tempi nei quali ci sembrava di avere il massimo senso di pace e soddisfazione materiali non erano necessariamente i tempi nei quali facevamo più progresso spirituale. In fatti, si può dire che sia avvenuto il vero opposto.

La situazione può essere confrontata alla ripulitura di una camera trascurata. Può essere che una considerevole quantità di polvere sia sollevata durante l'operazione, ma viene semplicemente portata alla superficie così che possa essere spazzata via. Così nella presente esperienza mondiale una grande quantità di male viene portata alla luce per poter essere vista e distrutta. Invece, dunque, di dolerci di dover affrontare questi problemi, possiamo rallegrarci del progresso. Possiamo essere lieti nel constatare che il nostro tempo è così particolarmente desto ed attivo. Naturalmente, se permettiamo che la nostra attenzione si concentri sulle impurità portate così alla superficie—sulla paura, avidità, ingiustizia e contesa che sono divenute tanto evidenti—possiamo forse sentirci spaventati e scoraggiati; ma se guardiamo al di sopra della tumultuosa superficie vedremo che condizioni chiarificate, purificate, si stanno cristallizzando nel pensiero.

Nel commentare le parole di Dio registrate da Isaia: "Io produco pace, e creo il male" [Bibbia inglese], Mary Baker Eddy ha scritto a pagina 540 del libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures:* "Il profeta allude alla legge divina in quanto che eccita in sommo grado la credenza nel male, mentre la porta alla superficie e la riduce al suo comune denominatore, nullità. Il letto fangoso di un fiume deve essere agitato per purificare il corso dell'acqua".

Poichè le teorie degli uomini non sono mai completamente vere, e i sistemi materiali mai del tutto giusti, non possono rimanere fissi. Ci vuole progresso continuo. La mente umana, tuttavia, si diletta in una carreggiata comoda, e si oppone ad esserne scacciata. Si oppone ad abbandonare le sue care teorie e pratiche, non importa quanto siano consunte. "Lasciateci stare" è sempre la sua richiesta. Ma il progresso richiede che non ci si lasci stare.

Invece di deplorare la caducità dei sistemi materiali, ora è il momento di rallegrarsi della permanenza del bene, della stabilità del governo di Dio, dell'economia della Mente, del denaro corrente dell'Amore. Ora dovremmo manifestare più stabilità in tutte le nostre vie—più stabilità di carattere, più stabilità di propositi, più ferma confidenza nel divino Principio. Possiamo rimanere fissi nella verità che conosciamo, giammai turbati da qualunque testimonianza erronea da parte dei sensi materiali. Col renderci conto che l'onnipotente Dio governa la Sua intera creazione, possiamo cercare e contemplare la Sua mano in tutto ciò che risulta in bene.

Stiamo attenti di non aggrapparci ostinatamente a credenze consunte, e di non essere pregiudicati e fissi nelle nostre opinioni. Rivolgendoci sempre alla divina intelligenza per la direzione, attaccati a Dio quale norma della perfezione, non saremo confusi o preoccupati. Nel presente caos di nuove teorie, strani progetti e sistemi non provati, saremo condotti a distinguere ciò che più s'avvicina al Principio. Ciò che Gamaliele dichiarò nel Sinedrio, provvede ancora l'esperimento confortante: "Se questo disegno o quest'opera è dagli uomini, sarà distrutta; ma se è da Dio, voi non li potrete distruggere".

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Bringing in Forsythia

SHE hopefully brought from the snow-clad garden
An armful of brown branches,
Set them in that plump earthen jug
And watered them. For many days
They dozed by the west window
Where, outside, the eaves were cased
In jagged rows of massive icicles.
Then, like a candle lighting,
One budded branch burst forth in bloom
And then another, to a full
Radiance of floral gold.
And our hearts felt a sudden joy
To see forsythia's first
Yellow wands of spring.

CLARA L. BAXTER

On Burning Brush

INSTEAD of staying in Boston to welcome the New Year, we drove up to our farm in New Hampshire. Here we are, then, after a week of simple living in a comfortable farmhouse. Every day I went out to burn brush, eleven piles of which had waited since long before snowfall.

In burning brush one finds that one simply cannot quit when the original pile is burned. There are so many more broken limbs, or alders, or other worthless material near at hand, that one can keep busy with one fire all day long. The calls to meals were never welcome to me. Even after the bell rang I hung back to throw on a few more branches.

Pine branches, of course, are the most fun, especially if they still carry a few tufts of pine needles. I know it is criminal to burn leaves, and seldom am guilty of that crime, but a few pine needles now and then do make such a glorious roaring noise as they are consumed. The dried, dead lower limbs of pine trees make wonderful bonfire material. They are especially helpful when one is starting a fire and the rest of the brush is green and heavy. An old brush pile hurries as fast as it can to become ashes, but nearly every bit of a green pile has to be rehandled at least once. What exercise one gets!

Afterwards, when the brush has been cut and burned, and one stands off and looks into the forest that has been revealed, one feels a glow of satisfaction. The place is cleaner. Nourishment hitherto taken by useless alders will now go into the pines and oaks and maples. The big trees will sigh their thankfulness.

To clean out the underbrush of the world is a good job for any man.—From "Sunny Meadows," by THOMAS DREIER. (Boston: Stratford.)

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Listed Stock Quotations

Somewhat Better Tone Displayed by Stocks in Quiet Trading

Commodity and Money Markets

Little Further Improvement In Market Values

Much Caution Indicated Among Traders—Close Is Irregular

By **Forrest Price**

Just a little better feeling.

It was reflected today in moderately higher stock prices.

However, there were exceptions. The tone was irregular in the late market.

And trading volume dwindled, total sales aggregating about 550,000 shares.

Fact is there was indications of much caution all along the line.

Traders who are in today and out tomorrow in an active market were on the sidelines waiting for something to happen that would give stocks a needed fillip.

After a rather prolonged downward movement with scarcely a breath of a rally it was expected that there would be a natural rebound of sizable proportions.

But that has not occurred yet.

The rails which had the presumption to push forward moderately in yesterday's late trading did not get anywhere today. Union Pacific, one of the most formidable of the carriers, had 2 points lopped off its price, bringing it down to a new low for the year.

On the other hand new highs were made by United Carbon, International Silver preferred and the Kresge issues, each advancing good fractions to new highs for the year.

Gains of around 2 points were registered by Hahn Department Stores preferred, Ingersoll Rand preferred, Mullins preferred and American Safety Razor.

There were gains of a point or so by a miscellaneous lot of issues.

On the minus side was Colorado & Southern with a loss of 4 points to a new low. Walworth cut its price in half, bringing it down to a new low. Reorganization prospects did the business.

Filing of a petition by Chicago Great Western to reorganize under the amended Bankruptcy Act did not do its stock any good. The preferred dropped a point, and the common a good fraction.

In the bond department some of the carrier liens improved but their small advances would scarcely be noticed in a normal market. Trading in all groups was very dull. U. S. Governments were especially apathetic. And prices were easy.

Both wheat and corn sold lower at Chicago, corn leading the way downward. Cotton was slightly lower.

Governmental interference in business activities and fears of further radical legislation contribute largely to the unsettled state of industry and finance. On top of this is the enormous debt that is saddled upon the nation and promise of further expenditures running well into the billions.

These astronomical figures are not fully comprehended by the people. It is they who must foot the bill, and they are slowly awakening to this fact. When fully aroused they will call a halt. And it is this awakening that lends hope for the future.

If anyone has any doubt about the heavy taxes to come it may be well to realize that estimated public expenditures for 1934 were something like fifteen and a half billions of dollars.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Easy; list sags dully.

Bonds: Irregular; rails resistant.

Curb: Mixed; specialties improve.

Foreign exchanges: Firm; gold currencies higher.

Cotton: Quiet; disappointing cables; lower sterling exchange.

Sugar: Quiet; Cuban support.

Chicago

Wheat: Easy; aggressive support l[illegible]

Corn: Weak; late increased sell[illegible]

Cattle: Uneven, steady to 25 lower; top $13.75.

Hogs: Active, steady; top $9.35.

Foreign

London—Cheerfulness developed on the stock exchange today. The feature of the market was strength in gold mining shares, especially Kaffirs, on the new high record price of bar gold. Gilt-edged securities were firm on cheap money and investment buying, and industrial and foreign rails were firmer. Other sections were dull. The market closed steady.

Paris—Better Wall Street advices helped to improve prices which were stronger on the Bourse today. Copper shares were particularly influenced by talk of curtailment of production to be taken up at the producers' conference at New York next month. The closing was steady.

Berlin—Stocks reacted favorably on the Boerse today to the decree reducing interest on additional German Government bonds by converting them into securities paying lower interest rates. The firmness continued until the market closed when a slight setback was registered.

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Wednesday	82.5	95.1	88.5	69.7
Month ago	85.6	94.7	87.9	69.1
Year ago	85.6	84.3	81.0	67.2
1935 high	87.8	95.9	88.9	70.4
1935 low	82.4	93.0	84.5	68.6
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.9	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.1	68.2	60.2
1933 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

Low-Yield Bonds

Wednesday 109.9, month ago 108.7, year ago 104.0, 1935 high 110.2, 1935 low 107.9, 1934 high 108.3, 1934 low 99.1, 1928 high 104.4, 1932 low 86.8.

Surplus Freight Cars

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—Class I railroads on Jan. 31 had 341,918 surplus freight cars in good repair and immediately available for service, the Association of American Railroads announces. This was a decrease of 34,657 cars compared with Jan. 14, at which time there were 376,575 surplus freight cars.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb.28	Last Feb.27
7¼	5⅛	..	Adams Express	1900	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
33½	29⅜	2	Adams Millis	200	30½	30½	30½	30⅝
10¼	8	..	Addressograph	400	10	9⅝	10	9⅝
8¾	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	300	7⅝	7¼	7¼	7¼
115¾	109½	3	Air Reduction	200	112	112	112	111¼
1⅞	1¼	..	Airway Elec App	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
20½	16⅜	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	1600	17⅛	16½	16½	17
1⅞	1⅜	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	1100	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
7	3¼	..	Allegh pf ww xxx h	300	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¾
6⅜	3	..	Alleghany pf xw h	200	3	3	3	3
6½	3	..	Allegh pf ww XL h	200	3	3	3	
141	132¾	6	Allied Chem	400	135¼	134	134	135
17⅞	15⅛	.25b	Allis Chalmers	1100	16½	16¼	16½	16¼
20¼	17	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	17½	17½	17½	18¼
3⅞	2⅞	..	Amal Leather	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
57¾	47½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	200	53	53	53	53
18½	13½	..	Am Bank Note	500	16⅞	15	15⅝	16½
52½	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	51½	51	51½	51
10⅛	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	800	10⅛	9½	9½	9½
84½	57⅝	..	Am Crys Sug pf	270	84½	83	84	82
29⅝	25¼	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	27	26½	27	
123	110	4¶	Am Can	1100	118	117½	117⅞	117¼
20¼	13⅞	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	15	14⅜	14⅜	14½
45⅜	32¼	..	Am Car & F pf	00	32½	32½	32½	32½
73½	66	3¶	Am Chicle	200	73¼	73⅛	73¼	72¾
33¼	26	..	Am Com Alcohol	1200	27½	26¼	26½	26¼
3	2	..	Am Encaustic T	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
5⅛	2⅜	..	Am & For Pow	1700	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
23⅜	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	20	20	20	20
5¾	4⅛	..	Am Hide & L	200	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
4⅞	3½	..	Am Ice	400	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
37¾	28⅞	6	Am Ice pf	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	
63¾	55¼	..	Am International	800	5½	5¼	5½	5⅛
20¾	11½	..	Am Locomotive	500	13¾	13	13	13¼
56½	37½	..	Am Loco pf	300	38¼	37¾	37¾	37⅞
7½	5	..	Am Mach & Met	300	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5
7	5	..	Am Mach & M ct	300	5½	5½	5½	5
17¼	14	..	Am Metal	300	15	15	15	16
81	72	..	Am Metal 6%	100	80½	80½	80½	80½
26	24	1½	Am News	100	26	26	26	
3¾	2¼	..	Am Power & Lt	1700	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
13¼	10⅛	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	600	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
15½	12	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	300	13¾	13¾	13½	12¾
16¾	12½	..	Am Radiator	2500	12¾	12½	12½	12⅝
24	18⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	1400	19¾	19⅜	19½	19½
74⅞	67	4¶	Am Safety Razor	800	74⅝	74	74½	72¾
6⅝	4⅝	..	Am Seating	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
26½	20⅝	2	Am Shipbuilding	200	21⅞	21⅞	21¾	20¾
40⅛	32¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1400	35½	34½	34½	34¾
18¼	14½	..	Am Steel Fdries	500	15⅜	15	15	15
92	88	2	Am Steel F pf	40	92	92	92	91½
43	37⅜	2¶	Am Stores	100	39¾	39⅜	39⅛	38¼
70½	60	..	Am Sugar Ref	700	68½	67½	67½	67¼
132⅝	126⅛	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝	
106¾	102¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	1200	105⅞	105¾	105⅞	105½
6¾	3¾	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
19⅜	12	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	40	12	12	12	12¼
14⅞	10	1	Am Wat W & E	1000	10¾	10¼	10¾	10⅝
60	53¼	6	Am Wat ipf	200	57¼	55	57¼	53¼
9¼	5¾	..	Am Woolen	1300	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
45⅛	37	..	Am Woolen pf	500	37⅞	37½	37½	38
1¾	1	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	100	1	1	1	
6½	3¾	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
12⅜	9⅛	..	Anaconda Cop	5500	10	9¾	9¾	9⅝
19⅞	16½	..	Anaconda Wire	100	18½	18½	18½	
3½	2	..	A P W Paper	200	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
40½	36	1¶	Archer Daniels	400	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	40
106¼	99⅞	7	Armour Del pf	100	105½	105½	105½	06¼
6¼	4⅞	..	Armour Ill	2200	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
70⅜	64½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	500	68¾	68	68	68
6⅜	4½	..	Arnold Constable	200	4⅜	4½	4½	4½
13⅜	9⅜	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	9¾	9½	9½	9⅝
55⅜	39⅛	2b	Atchison T&SF	3300	41¾	40⅝	40⅝	41⅜
88½	78½	5	Atchison pf	300	79	76¼	79	76
27½	24	..	Atl Coast Line	2200	25¾	25¼	25¼	26½
25⅜	23	1	Atl Refining	500	23¼	23	23¼	23½
43	37½	2b	Atlas Powder	100	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	
29¾	21¾	..	Auburn Auto	600	22½	21¾	22⅜	21½
5⅝	3½	..	Aviation Corp Del	4100	4	3¾	3⅞	4

—B—

6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco	3500	2	1¾	1¾	1⅞
26¾	9	..	Baldwin Loco pf	400	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10½
15	9⅝	..	Balt & Ohio	2600	10¾	10½	10½	10⅜
177⅜	11	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	12¾	12¼	12¼	12
102	100¾	6½	Bamberger pf	80	102	101⅞	102	
7	6	..	Barnsdall A	500	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
18⅜	16⅛	..	Beatrice Cream	400	18¼	17½	18¼	17½
78	72	3¶	Beech-Nut Pack	200	74¾		74	
13½	12⅜	.50e	Belding Hem	300	13¾	12¼	13¼	13¾
17½	14	..	Bendix Aviation	1300	15¼	14¾	14¾	14½
17⅜	15⅜	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	300	16	16	16	16
34⅝	26	..	Bethlehem Steel	1900	27⅜	26⅝	26⅝	27¼
77¾	65	..	Beth Steel pf	400	65½	65	65	65
26¼	18¼	..	Bigelow Sanford	40	18½	18¼	18¼	18¼
13⅝	10⅛	..	Blaw Knox	600	11	10¾	11	10⅜
10	7⅜	..	Boeing Airplane	1100	8	7⅝	7¾	7¾
59⅞	53	3	Bohn Alum & Br	300	56	55½	56	55¼
97⅞	90	4¶	Bon Ami A	300	97	97	97	97
25⅜	23¼	1.60	Borden	1100	25	24⅜	24⅞	24½
33¼	28¼	1¶	Borg Warner	2500	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝	32⅞
30½	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	2500	28⅞	28½	28⅝	28⅜
31⅜	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	500	30⅜	30¼	30¼	30¼
44⅛	36⅞	1½¶	Brooklyn Man T	1100	41½	41¼	41½	41½
96½	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	94½	94½	94½	
52	47	5	*Brooklyn Un Gas	300	48¼	48	48	48¼
60	57	3	Brown Shoe	300	58½	58½	58½	58½
6⅛	4⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
5¼	3¾	..	Budd Mfg	900	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
33	26	..	Budd Mfg pf	50	28¼	28¼	28¼	27¾
4¼	3⅛	..	Budd Wheel	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
15	11	..	Bullard	500	11½	11	11¼	11¾
15	11	..	Bellard	500	11½	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
1½	⅞	..	Burns Bros A cts	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
9⅞	4¾	..	Burns Bros pf	130	5	4½	5	4¾
15¾	14¼	.60	Burroughs Add	200	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14⅞
22½	14¼	..	Bush T Bldgs pf (h)	20	14½	14½	14½	15
2	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1¾	1	..	Butterick (h)	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
20⅝	14½	..	Byers	400	15	14¾	14¾	15
60	40	..	Byers pf	10	42	42	42	

—C—

42½	36½	1½	Calif Packing	400	41⅜	41	41¼	41
1⅝	½	..	Callahan Z & L	200		¾	¾	⅞
4⅛	3	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	3	3	3	3
16⅜	12¾	1	Canada Dry	500	12¾	11¼	11⅜	12¾
13¾	11⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	1800	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
36	33⅜	2	Cannon Mills	200	35	35	35	34
63	51¾	..	Case Thresh	2400	56½	55½	55½	55¼
99	92	4	Case Thresh pf	60	93½	93	93	
44	36½	1	Caterpillar Trac	700	42	42	42	41⅝
35⅜	28⅜	..	Celanese Corp	1400	29¾	28¾	28⅞	29½
4⅝	2	..	Celotex Co (h)	200	2	2	2	2⅛
3⅛	1⅞	..	Celotex vtc (h)	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
25½	15⅛	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	90	18½	17	18¼	15¾
26	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	1400	26⅞	26¼	26⅜	25¾
55⅛	40	..	Central RR of NJ	300	40¼	40¼	40¼	40
12⅜	9½	..	Century Ribbon	200	10	10	10	
47	38⅜	2	Cerro de Pasco	1300	43⅞	42⅜	42⅜	43⅜
6⅜	4½	..	Certain-Teed	100	5	5	5	4½
41⅞	38	3	Chesapeake Corp	300	42	42	42	41¾
45⅞	40¾	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1400	42⅛	41⅝	41¾	41¾
2⅝	2	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2¼	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	700	1⅜	⅞	⅞	1⅜
4½	2¾	..	Chi & G W pf	500	2⅞	1⅝	1⅞	2⅜
3	2	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	2	2	2	2
4¾	2	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2000	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
5⅝	3½	..	Chi & N'western	3000	4	3⅝	3¾	3⅞
10⅜	5¾	..	Chi & N'west pf	800	7	6½	6½	5½
7⅜	5¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¼
26⅛	20¾	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	21⅞	21½	21⅞	20¾
2⅝	1¾	..	Chi Rk & P (h)	400	2⅛	2	2	1¾
4	2½	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	
4⅛	2½	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
29⅝	26½	2¶	Chickasaba Cot Oil	500	28	28	28	28
7½	5	..	Childs Company	300	5	5	5	5
42½	35½	1	Chrysler	13500	37½	36½	36¼	36⅜
21½	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	21½	21⅛	21½	21
93½	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	70	92½	92	92	
⅞	½	..	City Stores vtc (h)	200	¾	½	½	½
6⅞	4⅜	..	City Stores A (h)	100	4	4	4	
18¼	16⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	500	17⅜	17	17¼	16¾
103	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	300	103	103	103	103
15⅜	11⅞	..	Collins & Aikman	200	12½	12¼	12¼	12⅛
8⅝	7	..	Collins & A pf	20	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
5½	2⅝	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	1200	3¼	2⅞	3	2⅞
19⅜	15	..	Colo & Southern	80	12¾	10¾	10¾	15
15	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	80	8½	8	8	8
12	9	..	Colo & So 2pf	10	7	⅞	⅞	⅞
7¾	4½	..	Columbia Gas	4500	4¾	4	⅝	4¾
59¼	48	6	Columbia G pf A	600	47¾	46	46	48
51¾	47	5	Columbia G pf B	60	47	47	47	48
41	34½	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	1500	41	40	40	39¾
47¼	39½	2	Comm Credit	1200	47	45⅞	47	45⅞
56½	52½	3	Comm Cred A	1200	55¾	55	55¾	
112	109⅞	6½	Comm Cred ipf	70	112	111⅞	112	
32½	29	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	20	31½	31½	31½	
33	29½	2	Comm Cr 8% pf B	20	31	31	31	
62¼	56¼	2¶	Comm Inv Tr	1200	59½	58¾	59½	59
23⅞	19¼	.60¶	Comm Solvents	4500	21⅛	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜
13⅜	1	..	Comwlth & So	13900	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
40⅜	29⅛	..	Conwlth & Sou 6pf	1000	34¾	33¾	34¾	33½
34⅞	30½	1.60	Congoleum Nairn*	1000	31	30¾	31	30¾
7½	5⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	100	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	5¾
22⅛	18⅜	2m	Consol Film I pf	900	19	19	19	18⅝
22⅜	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	11200	19	18¾	18¾	18¾
82	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	300	77½	76⅝	76⅝	76
2¼	1⅜	..	Consol Laundries	200	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
8¾	7¾	.40e	Consol Oil	4500	7⅝	7½	7½	7½
3¼	2¼	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	3½	3½	3½	3
1¼	⅝	..	Consol Textile	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
13⅜	10⅝	..	Container A	1000	12¾	12	12	12¾
5⅛	4	..	Container B	900	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
6⅜	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	200	5⅞	5¼	5¼	5¼
1	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	300	1	⅞	1	⅞
73½	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	2000	72¼	71⅛	72	71⅛
9⅛	7	..	Cont Dia Fibre	300	9	8½	8⅝	8½
34	30	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	400	32½	31¾	31¾	32¼
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	300	1	1	1	1
19½	16¾	.50e	Cont Oil	700	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17¼
68	62	3	Corn Products	500	64¾	64½	64½	65
67⅜	53⅜	..	Coty	200	53¼	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
39⅜	35⅞	2¶	Cream of Wheat	300	39⅛	39	39	39½
15⅜	12½	..	Crosley Radio	400	15	14½	14½	15
28	23⅜	.1	Crown Cork & S	200	26½	26¼	26¼	26
45	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
5⅜	4	..	Crown Zellerback	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
1⅜	1	..	Cuba Co	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
7⅜	5	..	Cuba Ry pf	10	5½	5½	5½	
7⅜	5⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	1000	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
56⅞	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	110	57½	57	57	56⅞
47½	41	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	44½	44¼	44¼	43½
22⅞	18	..	Curtis Publishg	500	18½	18¼	18¼	18¾
101	93½	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	97¾	97¾	97¾	97½
3	2⅜	..	Curtiss-Wright	4000	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
10⅛	7⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1300	8¼	8	8	8¼

—D—

31	24½	..	Deere & Co	1000	28	27⅝	27⅝	27½
20¾	19	.20g	Deere & Co pf	300	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
43½	29⅛	..	Del & Hudson	2500	30¾	30	30	30
19½	12¾	..	Del Lack & W	4000	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
4¾	1½	..	Denver R G pf	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	1⅞
29¾	26½	1¶	Diamond Match	300	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	27⅞
37¼	34⅝	1½	Diamond M pf	400	36¾	36½	36½	
40½	39¾	2¶	Dome Mines	4500	39½	38¾	38⅞	38⅝
12⅜	8½	1.20	Dominion Stores	300	9½	9¼	9½	9⅝
24¾	20⅜	..	Douglas A	2000	21½	20¾	20¾	21¼
99½	91⅞	2.60	du Pont de Nem	3100	93½	92¾	92¾	93½
129	126⅛	6	du Pont deb	200	128	128	128	

—E—

8⅜	5¼	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	5½	5½	5½	5¼
123⅛	110½	5	Eastman Kodak	600	120⅞	120⅝	120⅞	120½
20⅞	16⅝	1	Eaton Mfg	800	19	18½	18½	18½
7¾	3⅞	..	Ettingon Schild	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4
29	23½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2100	24¾	24	24	24½
108½	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
8½	4¾	..	Elec Boat	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
8¾	7¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅝
3	1½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1900	2	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
7¼	5⅛	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	5	5	5	5
8½	6	..	Elec Pow & L pf	200	6	6	6	6
49½	45	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	100	45¾	45¾	45¾	45½
60¼	32¾	3	Endicott Johnson	200	58⅛	58	58	57¾
2⅞	1⅞	..	Engineers Pub S	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
21⅜	14⅛	..	Engineers PS ww	100	17	17	17	16¼
5⅛	3	..	Equitable Off Big	400	5	5	5	5

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb.28	Last Feb.27
14	8⅛	..	Erie RR	700	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	8¾
12⅝	10¾	.80	Eureka Vacuum	400	12½	12	12¼	12
23¼	19	.50	Evans Products	2100	22	21⅛	21⅜	21½

—F—

9⅜	6⅛	..	Fairbanks pf	20	6½	6½	6½	6⅜
24½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	800	22⅞	22¼	22¼	21⅝
91	71½	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	88	87½	87½	88
58	48	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	56½	56½	56½	
50	45	..	Fed Min & Sm	100	45	45	45	
70	61	..	Fed M & S pf	100	61	61	61	
6	4½	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	4½	4½	4½	
1⅜	⅞	..	Fed Water Serv	800	1	⅞	1	⅞
18⅛	15⅜	.40	Firestone T&R	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅝
94⅝	91⅞	6	Firestn T&R pf A	100	94	94	94	93⅝
56	47½	2½	First Nat Stores	800	50¾	50	50	50¼
25½	20¼	.25b	Food Mach	400	25	24½	25	24⅜
17⅛	13	..	Foster-Wheler	400	13¾	13½	13½	13½
25	22⅜	.85e	Fourth Nat Inv	300	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23½
13½	9	..	Fox Film A	400	10	9¾	9¾	10
26	20⅜	1	Freeport Texas	800	21⅛	21	21	21¼

—G—

9½	8	..	Gamewell	120	8	8	8	8
7⅞	6½	..	Gen Am Inv	400	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6¾
38¼	34½	1¾	Gen Am Trans	300	35	35

Commerce and Finance

Meat Costs Advance Seen Main Factor in Food Price Rise

Business and Industry

Utility Bill Aims At Nationalization, States Executive

United Gas Head Sees Service Impaired and Loss to Investors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Asserting that the intent of the Public Utility Holding Company Bill now before Congress is not to regulate but to destroy, Philip H. Gadsden, vice-president of the United Gas Improvement Company and chairman of the committee of public utility executives, in a statement issued yesterday declared that the enactment of the bill would retard the country's economic recovery, seriously impair gas and electric services and lead ultimately to government ownership in this field.

Sees Nationalization

Mr Gadsden stated that the evils which the proposed legislation aimed to correct had been practiced chiefly by public utility systems already defunct and that the abuses remaining could readily be cured by existing laws. He said that the public utilities were not opposed to additional legislation designed to correct defects now apparent, but argued that passage of the present bill would mean nationalization of the industry.

The effects of the bill, if enacted, were enumerated by Mr. Gadsden as follows:

It would seriously impair the nation's electric and gas service.

It would impose such arbitrary and unjust restrictions upon private management of operating companies as to lead toward government ownership.

It would compel the liquidation of billions of dollars of securities at enormous loss to millions of investors.

It would tend toward the destruction of all holding companies, in whatever industry they may exist.

The conclusions reached in the statement follow:

"Whatever defects may still exist in the public utility holding companies can be adequately corrected by fair regulation, to the extent that may be necessary.

"The destruction of the public utility holding companies will seriously impair the service of the industry as a whole.

"The elimination of the holding company in one industry will tend toward its elimination in other industries and will not only retard recovery at this time but will imperil the soundness of the American economic system."

Healy for Dissolution

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—Testifying before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, Robert E. Healy, member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, agreed that effective Federal regulation of utility holding companies would suffice to prevent recurrencies of the abuses identified with such corporate organizations in the past, but did not agree that such regulation would be as effective as their dissolution after five years.

Mr. Healy under questioning by Representative Wolverton of New Jersey conceded that since the holding company bill was proposed primarily to protect investors and consumers, their interest would be safeguarded by regulatory legislation without forced dissolution of the companies, but argued that an ideal condition would be a chain of operating utilities with the operations of each confined to defined areas and under state or municipal regulation.

Meanwhile Senator Wheeler, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, stated that utility interests were "flooding Congress with misleading propaganda" in opposition to the bill which would abolish utility holding companies. Stockholders, he said, were terrified into writing hundreds of letters objecting to the bill.

Panama 'Reviews' Gold Case By Refusing American Check

Effort of Two Countries to Negotiate New Trade Treaty May Affect Question—Payment in Gold for 'Rent' Would Establish Precedent

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

The troublesome $250,000 gold payment to the Republic of Panama bobs up again this week to plague Washington. This sum is the amount due Panama under a treaty of 1904 for an annual rental of the Canal Zone. The treaty specified that all payments were to be made in gold coin.

Panaman authorities are understood to claim that the recent Supreme Court's ruling against the right of Congress to abrogate the gold clause in public obligations of the United States makes the payment of the rental charge in a devalued coin illegal. Consequently, Panama has announced that the check which the Treasury Department recently tendered for the rent will be returned with a renewed demand for gold.

The treaty of 1904 came about as the result of the United States recognizing Panama as a free and independent country on Nov. 5, 1903. Previously that year Washington had ratified a treaty with Colombia for the excavation, construction, maintenance, operation, control and protection of a canal through what was then Colombian territory and known as the Province of Panama.

Tardy in Ratification

Colombia was to receive $10 million outright and the sum of $250,000 annually. The Colombian Congress was tardy in ratifying the agreement and sought to gain additional compensation by requiring the Panama Railroad Company and the French Company to pay certain sums for permission to transfer their rights to the United States. Both companies had been included in the canal deal.

The Province of Panama feeling the pinch of commercial depression which had resulted because of the suspension of work on the canal by the French Company, and fearing that a longer delay by the Colombian Congress might cause the United States to build the canal through Nicaragua, revolted. Revolutionists seized the city of Panama and proclaimed the Province independent.

Colombian forces were sent to Colon, but the United States, under a treaty, refused them transit over the Panama Railroad on the ground that armed troops would interrupt the service. Colombia was, therefore, unable to suppress the revolt and the United States declared Panama a free country. Washington made an arrangement with the new republic to pay it the same amounts for the canal it had guaranteed to Colombia.

Trade Disputes Arose

Regularly the yearly $250,000 gold payment was tendered to Panama by the United States Treasury. Meanwhile certain trade disputes arose between the two governments but were readily ironed out. Then in 1934 Washington declared that future payments must be in a devalued dollar figured on the worth of the dollar at the time a check was made out. Panama refused to acquiesce and there the matter rested.

This week it comes again to the front and Panama will, it is believed, take the same stand that it did last year. The Supreme Court of the United States has held that American holders of gold clause bonds have no redress because such holders can not demonstrate a loss through a devalued dollar payment. The court declares that holders are debarred from suing the Government in the Court of Claims. Panama, if reports are accurate, is prepared to claim that this non-right to sue does not apply to a sovereign Government to which the United States is indebted.

Negotiating Treaty

However, one fact is known and that is, Panama and the United States are negotiating a new treaty to replace the one of 1904.

In this pact some sort of an arrangement dealing with the gold-payment controversy will be incorporated.

Of late there has been much talk about the nonextension of gold payment to foreigners while similar payments are withheld from American citizens. The argument, if there is one, resolves into the question, Shall the United States maintain its consistent record of promptly meeting foreign obligations? One thing should be considered before trying to discover the answer.

International trade can be a powerful factor in helping any government to come to a decision. Panaman trade with the United States is not large, as some foreign trades go, but it is trade, nevertheless, and with citizens outside of the United States. Besides, Panama is the gateway from the Atlantic to the Pacific and, despite the smallness of its area, is most necessary to its North American neighbor. G. H. C.

'False Packing' Of U. S. Cotton Hit in Britain

Manchester Spinners Protest American Practice—Ask Evil Be Stopped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—In the annual report of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, it is revealed that the moisture content and "false packing" of American cotton have both been the subjects of investigation. The first was in consequence of a recommendation from the International Cotton Committee that tests should be made by affiliated associations with a view to arriving at a standard amount of moisture for American cotton to apply to all countries.

As a result of a year's tests at the Shirley Institute the federation adopted a resolution to the effect that it was "not in favor of fixing any standard amount of moisture content for American cotton."

In consequence of continued complaints of "false-packed" American cotton, the federation caused a questionnaire to be issued by members on the subject. From the replies received it was evident that the practice was becoming more and more widespread. Complaint was made, almost without exception, of what is known as the "plated" bale, or, in other words, a bale composed of good cotton upon the exterior and decidedly inferior cotton in the interior, and packed in such a manner as not to be detected by customary examination.

The foreign matter found within the bales included pieces of wood and iron, cotton containing dirt and sand, oily, mildewed, and paraffin (kerosene) stained cotton, all of which are causes of considerable loss, annoyance, and inconvenience to the spinner.

Strong representations have been made to the United States Department of Agriculture and the American Cotton Shippers' Association by the federation, and in view of the fact that American cotton growers are now being called upon to face keener competition from outside growths than ever before in the history of the trade, it is felt that it behooves the American Government in its own interests to take immediate and effective measures for overcoming the evil referred to and thus help to safeguard the markets which remain open to it.

It is stated that in the event of the complaint persisting, the federation will be compelled to advise members concerned to give serious consideration to the use of outside growths.

Great Western Road Asks to Reorganize

CHICAGO, Feb. 28 (AP)—The Chicago Great Western Railroad, operating 1499 miles of track linking Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and Minneapolis, filed a petition to reorganize today under Section 77 of the amended Bankruptcy Act.

The line's petition, filed in Federal Judge Charles E. Woodward's United States District Court here, declared that the road was unable to pay $710,880 interest due March 1 on its 4 per cent first mortgage bonds.

The court authorized the company to continue in operation under its present management, pending the submission of a reorganization plan.

P. H. Joyce, president, said the 4 per cent first mortgage bonds constituted the line's principal secured liability. There were few unsecured creditors, he said.

Once a $100 million institution, the Chicago Great Western operates in Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Missouri and Kansas.

Finland Redeeming External Bond Issue

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Redemption on April 1, 1935 of the outstanding 30-year sinking fund 6½ per cent external gold bonds due Oct. 1, 1954 series A, Finnish Guaranteed Municipal Loan of 1924, is announced through the National City Bank of New York, by the Associated Municipalities of Finland.

These bonds were issued in October, 1924, in the amount of $3,900,000 and the proceeds were applied for refunding and capital purposes, including public improvements. There are $3,299,000 of these bonds at present outstanding. They are the direct obligations of 27 associated municipalities of the Republic and were offered publicly at 91 and interest in October, 1924, by National City Company and Dillon, Read & Co.

The bonds are to be redeemed at a price equivalent to 100 per cent of the principal amount thereof.

Swedish Court Rules Gold Clause Valid in Bankruptcy

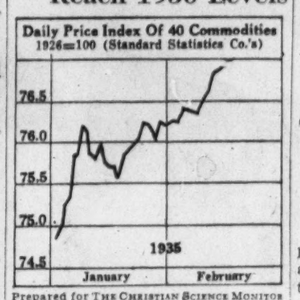
STOCKHOLM, Feb. 28 (AP)—The gold clause in Kreuger & Toll unsecured debentures is still operative as far as bankruptcy proceedings are concerned, regardless of the prevailing American law, the Stockholm Town Court has just ruled.

Thus a $1000 debenture is to be considered worth 5340 kronor, plus interest. At the prevailing rate of exchange, the same bond would be valued at only 4000 kronor, if the American law were applied.

The decision was regarded as most important, since secured or so-called "gold" debentures have first consideration in realization of Kreuger & Toll assets. A good share of these debentures are held in the United States.

The suit on which the decision was handed down was brought by the holder of a $1000 debenture against the bankruptcy trustees, demanding payment in gold.

Commodity Prices Reach 1930 Levels



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Standard Statistics Company index of commodity prices has reached 76.9 (1926 equals 100), compared with a former high of 76.18 on Jan. 9, when the arguments on the gold clause abrogation first received widespread attention.

As measured by this index, commodity prices have lifted to the levels prevailing in September, 1930, but several classifications are still below the 1934 highs.

The grains, metals and fuels must recover moderately before the peak levels of last year will be reattained, but miscellaneous farm products, foods, textiles and imported staples have risen above those points.

Wants U. S. Officials And Business Heads To Trade Services

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Secretary Roper, in an attempt to bring business and the Government closer together, would welcome a plan enabling high government officials to "exchange services" for brief intervals with business leaders.

Some such interchange, the Commerce Secretary said before members of the Bond Club, would "afford the Government needed up-to-date business experience and knowledge, and quicken, on the other hand, appreciation among businessmen of the problems confronting the Government."

He made the suggestion after expressing his views on the interdependence of government and business and on the progress being made to attain more effective, coordinated results.

"This does not mean," he said, "that the Federal Government should run the business of the country or that business should run or even dictate the procedure of the Government.

"It does mean, however, that since our economic structure is so closely interwoven with and dependent upon business it becomes the duty of both businessmen and those administering the Federal Government to get a common viewpoint as to objectives and methods, study the problems involved jointly for mutual safety, and co-operate in getting and keeping a fair vision and a sympathetic attitude toward just and equitable results for society generally."

London Bar Gold Reaches New Record High 144s.1d.

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The price of bar gold reached a new record high today, selling at 144 shillings, 1 pence ($35.016) the fine ounce, an increase of 1½ pence over yesterday's figure. At this price buyers secured a quantity of gold valued at £150,000 ($729,093.75). The price included a premium of 13 pence over the dollar and 7 pence over the franc.

Wallace Predicts Food Prices Will Rise 11 Per Cent

This Advance to Occur in First Half of Year, Says Agriculture Chief

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP)—Food prices, Secretary Wallace says, probably will climb 11 per cent during the first half of 1935 even if there is no recurrence of drought.

The Agriculture Department head made this prediction late yesterday at a press conference. Just previously, the Weather Bureau had reported continued dry weather in large portions of five states which were affected by last summer's drought.

Though Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to Mr. Wallace, said most of the increases were due to drought, Mr. Wallace said "I think the AAA had something to do with it."

Mr. Wallace based his forecast of rising food prices on estimates prepared by Dr. Louis H. Bean, AAA economic adviser. During the latter half of this year, prices 12 per cent above those during the last six months of 1934 were predicted.

Mr. Wallace said meat costs were the main factor in the rise of food prices. They were said to be 32 per cent above the level recorded during the last half of 1934.

Economists in the Agriculture Department meanwhile expressed fear that crop production this year will be affected drastically by severe dust storms in portions of the West, lack of subsoil moisture in some areas and damage threatened by chinch bugs and other insects.

Leading Industries Earnings 41.8 P. C. Above Net in 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

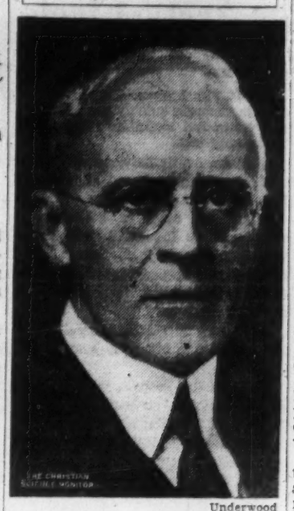
NEW YORK, Feb. 28—A wide divergence in individual group earnings for 1934 is indicated by reports received to date. Total net returns of the 500 domestic industrial concerns thus far reported aggregate $495,795,000. This compares with $349,369,000, or an increase of 41.8 per cent over 1933 results for similar companies.

The following tabulation, prepared by the Standard Statistics Company, compares 1933 and 1934 earnings by industrial groups:

	No. of Cos.	1933 (000 omitted)	1934 (000 omitted)
Advertising	12	$ 448	$ 7,989
Aircraft	4	†223	†73
Automo's and Trucks	7	76,096	87,392
Auto Parts and Tires	21	13,361	15,623
Building	42	148	7,911
Chem's and Fertilizer	7	43,133	52,992
Coal	7	†30	1,706
Containers	5	31,312	39,221
Elec Equip and Radio	11	247	2,106
Food Products	56	64,681	71,827
Household Products	16	3,480	7,345
Leather and Shoes	15	14,692	14,905
Machinery	33	†9,600	5,151
Medicines, Drugs and Cosmetics	6	11,468	14,497
Metals	14	2,003	6,506
Miscellaneous	66	16,016	23,187
Office and Bus. Equip.	2	258	352
Oil Prod. and Refin'g	17	16,667	17,409
Paper	15	3,354	6,392
Railroad Equipment	8	†5,402	†2,828
Retail Trade	32	50,285	59,139
Shipping and Ship'd'g	3	809	†216
Steel and Iron	21	†52,309	†9,458
Sugar	9	2,104	4,381
Textiles and Apparel	55	19,946	1,732
Theaters and Motion Pictures	4	†3,013	4,544
Tobacco	12	49,455	56,063
Total industries	500	349,369	495,795
Railroads	48	†27,567	†61,748
Utilities	43	115,080	110,301
Total Corpora's	591	436,882	544,348
Canadian Indust'ls	54	13,791	20,465
Canadian Utilities	4	3,559	4,117

†Deficit.

Supports President



Underwood

Henry I. Harriman
President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States

Copper Conference In New York During The First of March

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—It is now expected that the international copper conference, originally scheduled for around Jan. 15, will be held shortly after March 7.

Representatives of several large foreign copper producers will arrive here on that date and it is expected that the conference will soon follow.

Those who will arrive include: S. S. Taylor, managing director of the Rhokana Corporation; Edgar Sengier, administrative director of the Union Minière du Haut Katanga; Arthur D. Storke, managing director of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, and A. J. Bellanger, general manager of the Campagnie du Boleo and also representing the Bor Copper Mine in Czechoslovakia. R. M. Preston, commercial director of the Rio Tinto Company, and Ferdnand Pisart, of the Katanga Company, are now in New York. Leading Canadian and South American companies have offices in New York.

The leading topic of discussion is likely to be the limiting of sales abroad of copper produced in this country. However, as only a few domestic producers are selling any metal abroad, an agreement to hold exports to approximately those of last year might be reached, it is believed, if foreign producers agreed to curtail and make it possible to mark up the price of copper 2 cents a pound outside the United States. Copper is now selling at 6.5 cents a pound in Europe.

Walworth Co. Planning Capital Readjustment

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Readjustment of the capital structure of Walworth Company was intimated by W. B. Holton Jr., chairman of the executive committee in connection with the release of the annual report of the company for 1934.

The impending maturity of $1,673,000 of the company's 10-year 6½ per cent debentures this year together with the accumulation of $1,206,711 in accrued and unpaid interest on bonds and debentures may necessitate the change, Mr. Holton stated.

Prevailing Wage For Relief Work Hit by Harriman

Supports President in Dispute—Would Cut Down Appropriation

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, last night called upon the country "to let Congress know of its opposition of the needless extravagance of paying a going wage for relief work."

In coming strongly to the support of the President in the controversy over the $4880 million work relief bill Mr. Harriman, one of the most prominent of business spokesmen, emphatically denounced the prevailing wage theory.

"If work relief cannot be given in the way which the President desires," Mr. Harriman said, "it should not be given at all, and resort should be had to the dole."

The chamber president announced his stand in an address before the Bronx Board of Trade, in which he cited many indications of business improvement and aid "if government and business are each patient with the impatience of the other, there is ground for real optimism."

"The Administration," Mr. Harriman said, "has requested Congress to appropriate $4000 million for relief public works for the fiscal year 1935-36. In view of the large unexpended balances of previous appropriations, I am in favor of a substantial reduction of this amount."

The Administration had planned to pay a maximum of around $50 a month to those taken from relief rolls and put to work. The President said the wage should not be high enough to attract workers in private industry. The McCarran amendment would cause the payment of the average prevailing in the locality where the work was done.

Danish Currency Remains Constant During Year 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — The Danish kroner has maintained throughout 1934 a constant value against sterling and the Swedish and Norwegian kroner.

On several occasions Danish agriculturalists have demanded a further lowering of the value of the Danish currency, which has met with sympathy from some political parties. There has also been a demand by the importers to have foreign currencies placed at their disposal for settlement of payments due.

This has affected the National Bank of Denmark so that in November, 1933, this bank lowered its rate from 3 to 2½ per cent, and throughout the whole of 1934 the bank has maintained this rate, which is the lowest ever touched. The private banks did not alter their lowest rates of interest on loans, but in some cases several reductions on the rate of interest were made, so that interest rate, on the whole, was lower in 1934 than in 1933.

The shares issues, which were few in number and slight in size, absorbed only a few million kroner. In January the Government took up a 4 per cent state loan of 85 million kroner (about $19 million) on a currency period of 25 years.

It is generally believed here that in the Scandinavian countries financial conditions are materially better than in those that have retained the gold standard.

The World's Business

'Scab' Wages

PUBLIC works constitute an "interference" with natural forces which I have always favored.

I know all the arguments against it but they have never convinced me. Public works, in the words of the brilliant author of "Enterprise, Purpose, and Profit" (the book by the Cambridge economist, Prof. D. H. Macgregor, which Mr. Bernard M. Baruch publicly recommended the other day) are "in the strange position of being argued out of existence by very detailed analysis, and restored to vigor by broad statements of common sense." It is common sense to invoke the state to fill in the nonenterprise of businessmen.

It seemed to me that the delay in putting a program of public works into action contributed to the falling off of the speculative upsurge from March to July, 1933. It is a fact that in August, 1932, Mr. Hoover contracted for six times as much public works as the Roosevelt Administration did in August, 1933. Perhaps the plans were not ready. Mr. Roosevelt was put in the position of throwing up emergency bridges without preparation. There was perhaps more excuse for neglect in this department than in the concurrent neglect to put all the banks in the Federal Reserve system when they were closed down.

Now the trouble is with the policy in carrying out the public works. There are many desiderata for making them effective in "pump-priming." Obviously one is that the wage payments shall be noncompetitive. This applies no less to work-relief than to public works. Both are based upon the belief that they can push private enterprise back into "risk-taking." But, if business has to whistle for help, we shall never get recovery. What recovery there is will be monopolized by the state, as a wit has put it—namely, we shall drift into state socialism. During the CWA experiment in the winter of 1933 I received many letters from readers telling me of men who had actually left private jobs in order to join the CWA. Governor Talmadge warned of a shortage of labor in certain factory work in Georgia as the result of the greater attraction of the relief rolls. He was sneered at for his pains.

The problem is not only to keep relief payments from being competitive. They must not be paid at a rate which will injure the re-establishment of wage equilibrium. Some wages are too high as compared with others, just as some are too low. It so happens that they are paid in precisely the industry which is to be stimulated by public works and work-relief—i. e., the construction industry. You can't expect a man earning 60 cents an hour to hire a man in the construction industry earning $1.50. If, moreover, the $1.50 is congealed by Government wage action, then there will be no return of that equilibrium which will put buying power back into the hands of the 60 cents an hour citizen.

The fact that construction work is too expensive has always been appreciated by the officials in Washington. In the early days of the code-making, an unsuccessful effort was made to reduce the remuneration of the construction workers. Nothing was said about it, because the aim of the NRA was *directly to fill out* the pay envelope of all workers, without regard to maladjustments. Readjustments of construction wages would have subserved this aim ultimately. With more customers for building work, the workers would have had more employment, consequently more money in the pay envelope at the year end. But the explanation of how this would be accomplished would have required an economic treatise in place of the slogans that then connected the NRA with the public.

Recently, however, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, the public works administrator, has acknowledged the desirability of wage readjustments. Mr. Roosevelt also has been convinced that payment of prevailing wages for relief is a depression-stabilizer. But the former's conversion does not seem complete. While with one breath he talks of the need for thinking of yearly instead of hourly income, he authorizes wage payments on public works actually higher than union rates. In the erection of a high school in New Jersey, building mechanics are being paid at $2 a day above the union scale and electricians at $2.50 above. A similar situation has come to light in connection with new construction at the New York City Post Office. Socially the result of this highly paid work will enrich the community, but it will never do what it is primarily intended to do—namely, prime the pump.

In connection with the wage policy on work relief, the President is appealing to the country to support him. Under his gigantic new plan wages were to be paid higher than the dole but less than the market rate. The remuneration was well called a "security wage." But, for one reason or another, he cannot obtain Senate support. Some of the objectors are bent upon torpedoing the entire plan. Others, however, are the "friends of labor," acting under the impetus received from the American Federation of Labor. Instead of a security wage, they call the payment a "scab" wage.

The stigma should deceive nobody. What we require out of the billions of public money that are being poured into relief is value received in the stimulation of private enterprise and the reabsorption of the jobless. This can never be accomplished by maintaining wages which in terms of the prices of such things as houses are beyond the means of customers.

H. B. E.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

A Glimpse Into the Arctic Circle

By Lamberto Vanzi

"THE reindeer is ready and tonight we travel. The Northern Lights will give us good lamp oil."

As he spoke, Numi, the stocky Laplander who had met me at Kiruna, the last important junction of the Lapland railway, to guide me into the darkness of the winter night, tossed my knapsack over his shoulder and marched off to load our supplies on to the sleigh.

Here we were, 12 hours by electric train from Stockholm, Swed.; in Lapland, which is geographically a part of Sweden but, sociologically, it is arctic and Mongolian.

In the semi-darkness of the winter afternoon, Numi loaded the supplies, talking intermittently in Swedish to me and to the gentle-eyed reindeer, an antlered king who kept muzzling into the snow.

"Ack du Kuja," Numi called to the reindeer. The meaning of the phrase I did not know, but I became curious as the animal continued to poke his nose into the snow.

"What's the matter with him?" I asked.

"He is only hungry," replied Numi. "Under the snow there is moss. Reindeer are very intelligent. They always know where there is food. We Laps move on when our herds move, for they know always how to go and where to go."

While he talked, Numi had been gazing disapprovingly at my feet.

A Frigid Journey

"How long, think thou, those boots will give warmth?" he asked abruptly. "Best, sure, to go to the store and get a pair like mine."

I took a good look at his deerskin boots, heelless and with upturned toes. Then I fared forth over the snow fells to the store to buy myself some Lapp boots for my journey.

As the darkness of the winter evening drew more closely about us, the Northern Lights, true to Numi's assertion, lit the snowfields as though a million candles had been kindled to help us on our way. Vast, shivering light waves rolled across the sky in myriad colors. Like lashes of a whip, arc upon arc, of crackling, flashing hues came out of the northern horizon and left us awed at the splendor of the scene.

At last, all was ready for our journey into that mysterious Arctic region.

"I will 'torka,' thou wilt ride," said Numi. Was there a faint tone of condescension in his voice? He pointed to the long gondola-shaped sleigh. I submissively climbed into the hole, from which half of my body protruded into the cold night, wondering what "torka" meant.

Numi gave a weird, outlandish yell, and off we started over the snowy waste. As the darkness slipped by me, I suddenly became afraid that Kuja, our reindeer, was whisking me off into the eerie night alone. I looked back to reassure myself and, at the same time, found out what "torka" was.

Numi's Torka

Numi was on skiis and, holding one rein which was attached to the sleight, was racing after us in our swift course through the Arctic night. Keenly aware of our rapid speed, as the icy wind rushed past my cheeks I was glad that Numi had not expected me "torka" too.

Our first stop was made in early morning on a lonely Fell, treeless and bleak. Adroitly, Numi spread our meager repast, while I pumped up the gasoline stove to make the hot drinks that are ever welcome in the icy wastes. While we munched hard tack and jerked deer meat, Kuja deftly nosed under the snow where he found his breakfast of lichens awaiting him.

Reclining on a fur robe, sipping warm liquid from a steaming cup, I looked about the frozen landscape and wondered how the customs of civilization would survive in such a setting.

"Numi, is it possible for the children of these wandering Lap families to get an education?" I asked.

"Yes, sure," replied Numi cheerfully. "King Gustav in Stockholm, takes from Lapland young men and women and puts them in schools. Then they are returned to us as teachers. You see, it is good this way for they speak our language as well as Swedish."

I looked across the dazzling waste of snow again and thought of another handicap to the education of Lapp youth.

"But where are your schools?" I inquired.

"Our schools are built as are our houses, of deer skin," answered Numi promptly and with a touch of pride at the resourcefulness of his people.

"When a tribe moves, the school is taken down and loaded on a sled. Books, maps, black boards and pencils follow the herds. When they stop, the school is put up and the children study again."

As easily as our camp had been made it was broken, the stove and cooking utensils quickly packed away and Kuja fell again into his mile-consuming trot.

An Arctic Settlement

Suddenly a large herd of reindeer appeared in the distance.

"Soon we reach a settlement," shouted Numi. It seemed a very short time after he spoke, when half-dozen tepee-shaped tents were visible, squatted in disorderly fashion in a shallow valley.

Kuja was pulled to a halt before the closed flap of the largest of the dwellings.

"This is the largest, so it is here that the 'Borgo,' or head man of the tribe, lives," explained Numi.

A small Lapp came out of the tent and greeted my guide.

"Ah, it is thee, Numi."

"Yes, Herr Borgo. I have brought a man from America," said Numi.

The brown Mongolian face of the Borgo wrinkled into a grin as he said:

"Then Numi, my friend, thou have come a long way."

"Ack, Herr Borgo, thou art ever joking," replied Numi, with a friendly laugh.

The needs of the deer attended to, then came formal introductions in Swedish. The old Laplander shook my hand and looking up at me said, "Thou are welcome, welcome to our land. My children sometimes go to school so we know of America."

The village was made up of some 10 families. To his own tent our host led us.

At the entrance of the tent our host stood aside and said, "Enter my Kota, you are welcome." The interior was occupied by a woman and an old man. Hanging from the beams of the kota was a deerskin baby bed. Two black eyes gazed at me seriously from the pelt coverings for a moment before a tremendous wail went up.

The children of the family came in from their play accompanied by three white Lapland puppies. The kota proved to be home for the young dogs as well as the seven children, two men and one woman. At bed time there were no formalities. Each person busied himself with unlacing wraps of deerskin from the legs, removing a wolf or deerskin jacket and unceremoniously rolling into a bed of furs. Occasionally a dog howled or the infant child whimpered. Otherwise the Arctic night was silent in the vigil of the Northern Lights.

Herb tea, bread of rye meal and "blod palt" made up our breakfast. As we were leaving I said to my host, the Borgo, "Some day I hope to call here again. May you prosper in the meanwhile."

"We move as our reindeer lead us," he replied. "No man knows where the next year may find him but we give thanks for thy visit and may God go with thee."

Upper Left—Kuja Seeks His Breakfast. Upper Right—A Large Herd of Reindeer Came Into View. Bottom—Unusual Picture of a Reindeer Herd Swimming the Lulea River, Lapland, Their Antlers Spanning the Current Like a Bridge.

A Few Worth-While New Books

The Calico Ball, by Emma Gelders Sterne. Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

This story for girls is one of a trilogy of the Old South. Each of Mrs. Sterne's three books is complete in itself, but "The Calico Ball" grows out of "Amarantha Gay" just as "Amarantha Gay" grows out of "No Surrender."

"The Calico Ball" is a pioneer book of unusual type, for it is a tale, not of colonial days or of the covered wagon, but of the early struggles of one of the great industrial cities of the South—Birmingham, Ala. In a sense, then, the story is historical, but the author has not hesitated to telescope events, and she has "given fictitious names to real characters and real deeds to fictitious characters." But "in its essential outlines the story of Birmingham and Cahaba, interwoven in these pages, is true. Birmingham has risen from its laborious beginnings to heights of greatness, while upon beautiful Cahaba history has cast its shadow."

Sometimes we forget how swiftly recent years have brought great changes. If so, this book is a vivid reminder. In it we are introduced not only to the Old South and its ways, but to the early days of women's struggle to live their own lives and carve out their own careers, and to the ugly, drab, hectic beginnings of what is now a great city—and all this happened only 50 or 60 years ago.

Would you like a peep from Mrs. Sterne's book at the pioneer vision that created Birmingham? "Poor Johnny," thought Molly Ann. . . . 'He'll never ask so proudly again if the city isn't wonderful.' . . . She did not realize that her eyes were blind to the loveliness of the mountains—to the promise the valley held out for the future—to the courage and heroism of the pioneer builders—to the devotion of those who cared for the city, to all the things that Johnny saw without question. . . ."

But Molly Ann, too had the makings of a pioneer, as you will discover if you read this fine story.

Popular Crafts for Boys, by Edwin T. Hamilton. Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.

What is your own particular hobby? Of course, you have one, and if you are a boy, you may perhaps find it in the list of those included in this book. They are: Carpentry, mask making, block printing, book binding, leathercraft, pottery, tincancraft, miniature modeling, trick photography, soap sculpture, paper mosaic, plastic wood modeling, art metalcraft and woodcarving. Quite a collection.

You may possibly be puzzled as to the identity of one or two of the crafts in this list. What, for instance, is included in "miniature modeling"? Mr. Hamilton explains: "Miniature modeling, as we use the term here, means the reconstructing of scenes such as homes, gardens, mps or other landscape views in miniature form." And what is "plastic wood modeling"? Plastic wood is a modern substitute for wood, which when it is exposed to the air hardens into a lasting wood. Writes Mr. Hamilton: "Modeling with plastic wood is a new craft discovered no doubt by some enterprising sculptor. Since its advent into this field of the arts, its popularity has grown tremendously among craftsmen."

The author of this book ought to know something about handicrafts, for not only is he editor of Model Craftsman but he writes on handicraft for a number of magazines. In fact he has decided on this particular list of crafts because his experience has led him to believe that they are the most popular among boys.

Careful, step-by-step instructions are given for the construction of at least one article in each craft, and since the style is simple and concise these instructions are easy to follow. The different stages of the work are illustrated, too, by line drawings and photographs, so that here you have a manual which will show you how to tackle your own problems unaided.

There is also a careful consideration of the question of tools and where they can be obtained, an up-to-date list of books and a complete index. The makeup and typography of the book are delightful. It is a joy to handle and to read.

From "The Calico Ball" by Emma Gelders Sterne. Dodd, Mead & Company.

Kai Khosru and Other Plays for Children. Produced by the King-Coit Children's Theater by Dorothy Coit. Theatre Arts, Inc. $1.50.

Behind the Magic Curtain. Eight folk scenes presented by the Junior Players of the Neighborhood Playhouse. Theatre Arts, Inc. $1.50.

Here are two books of plays of special interest to all who are interested in dramatic production for children and young people. In both cases, however, it is necessary, not only to possess the book, but to obtain permission to produce.

"Kai Khosru" is a collection of five plays, produced by the King Coit Children's Theater, and here published because of the swiftly growing demand for material for Children's Theaters. In subject matter, the plays introduce us to five great civilizations: to Persia, in "Kai Khosru"; to Greece, in "Theseus"; to India, in "Nada and Damayanti"; to France, in "Aucassin and Nicolete"; and to England, in a version of "The Tempest."

An introductory chapter describes methods and gives suggestions for staging, and each play is also accompanied by its own introduction giving the story and by production notes.

In her Foreword, Rosamond Gilder writes: "To reach ancient Athens or Crete, Persia or India, children need only a guide—and a bridge. The poets, Miss Coit believes, are the best of bridge builders. . . . She has therefore made use, wherever possible, of the poet's structure, but she has adjusted it, with infinite patience and wisdom, to the small, though often winged feet of young explorers."

The eight folk scenes of "Behind the Magic Curtain" were originally compiled for the Junior Players of the Neighborhood Playhouse. In the Foreword, we are told that these Junior Players are "students of six to 18 years of age chosen from our after-school classes in dance and pantomime, folk-song and speech, to take part in our annual Christmas holiday performances. Their training extends over the years under a staff skilled in theater necessities as well as in the special demands of these festivals."

Each scene introduces us to a different country, to its songs, dances, and folk lore. First comes Sweden in "The Adventures of Olle," then Russia, in "Kolyada"; then two scenes from England, "The Mummers' Revel" and "The Masque of the Apple." One scene from the Basque country, two from France and a series of Japanese dance games complete the collection. Stage directions, music notes, and lists of books for reference are all there for the aid of the producer.

AIMÉE BURDETT DAWES

A Press in a Forest

THREE people strolled along piney California trails, glad of the leisure to savor luxuriously their beauty and fragrance, yet there was purpose to their roaming as you shall discover.

"This is the weather the cuckoo loves and so do I," Betty murmured dreamily, "what a day to wander among the pines" "What a day What a day" sang the pine boughs, nodding confidingly as a merry breeze awakened their gossiping tendencies. "Come a little farther, a little farther," they sang. "There are no cuckoos here, but pretty roofs of half-hidden cottages peep out shyly from our cool dim shelter."

Peter saw it first. "Look, look," he cried, suddenly sprinting across the widening trail and regardless of manners pointing excitedly as he went. Mother and Betty quickened their steps. "The Forest Theater" he read aloud from a weathered signboard and disappeared behind it. A clattering on hollow boards directed them to his whereabouts, and they sank laughing on the front bench of a little amphitheater in the sylvan glade, as they watched his pantomiming on the empty stage with fading greenery from a recent performance strewn pathetically around.

A Print Shop Among Pines

A nimble leap and Peter was beside them. They returned to the trail, and almost immediately came upon the sign they sought. "The Press In The Forest" in gay lettering, green and red and blue on a rough brown board hung by old leather straps and buckles creaking in rusty iron hooks and calling attention to a long, low cottage covered with rustic bark. An irregular red brick chimney, into which a blue and terra-cotta jar was set like a medallion, gave a quaint and unexpected touch to the exterior.

An air of individuality and charm pervaded the place. The visitors sauntered through the open gate, treading gently on the uneven brick path to the hospitable porch, and again found the unexpected—a wide wooden door in sections, an upper and a lower in familiar barnyard style, but decorated with ironwork. A small iron hammer attached to a chain was just waiting to be tapped on the rusty iron plate nailed firmly beside it.

Rat-ta-tat-tat. Rat-ta-tat-tat. Mother's thoughts sped back to the postman's welcome knock in faraway London and had scarce returned, when the upper door flew inward obedient to a leather thong, and a friendly face looked out upon them. In a moment the rest of the door opened and they were ushered in with cordial welcome by a most gracious host and hostess—the master and mistress of the Press.

What a fascinating place to be sure, this unique combination of home and print shop. From a place of vantage on the dais forming the cozy room, they gazed down upon a long narrow room where a modern electric printing press, type cases, composing stone and other printer's paraphernalia were attractively arranged for convenience and good working light.

Adorning the redwood walls were lovely canvases by well-known Western painters, interesting books, a treasured piece of an old tartan, a Chemallo Indian blanket in blue, brown and white, and old colonial blue and white counterpane woven by the grandfather of the Master of the Press. Yards of fishnet festooning the beams and a model Dutch fishing boat added a nautical touch and hobnobbed familiarly with a huge Chinese lantern.

Finding Beauty in Work

Betty and Peter were thrilled to see the type set, to watch the press work, to handle some of the rare books that had been printed on it. They listened eagerly while the fine-looking, tall, gray-haired man in white breeches and khaki shirt, and his fair lady, told with glowing eyes how they had fled the strenuous money-dominated life of a big city to do the work they loved.

In this home, built with their own hands to the pattern of their dreams, they write, print and bind their books, and illuminate manuscripts on fine hand-made papers from Italy, England, Japan, Holland. Their constant aim is to make each piece of work the very best of which they are capable, to do as much as they can enjoy doing with that standard always before them, to make a profit sufficient for their simple needs, to have time to think, to appreciate and be grateful for the beauty around them, and for the blessing of the work.

The children listened intently. From a slim, beautiful volume entitled "Thanksgiving" they culled this gem: "Not only upon an appointed day in November, but each day of the full round year I am thankful—for life, love and labor—for this our wonderful world, and for a faith that bids me walk joyously in it undismayed by its follies, undiscouraged by its failures, unharmed by its achievements and unafraid to leave it."

Splendid offers to commercialize this work have been declined. The Press in the Forest stands for an ideal, the loving expression of the thought of these two artist craftsmen. No wonder the children felt the charm of it as they sat by the hearth which bears the inscription:

"If my fireplace pleaseth thee,
As indeed it pleaseth me,
Sit awhile and share its glow,
Peace take with thee when thou doest go."

Our Mail Bag List

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world. (It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys):

Girls

Madaleine D. (11), Sardis, British Columbia. Would like to hear from southern and eastern United States and abroad.

Doris Jean F. (11), Los Angeles, California. From England. Interested in pets.

Lady Alice D. (11), Dallas, Texas. Interested in piano, art and collecting stamps.

Lois V. (11), Nutley, New Jersey. Hobbies are music and collecting stamps.

Gertrude H. (11), Englewood, Colorado. Interested in exchanging stamps and flags with someone.

Barbara L. (11), Portland, Oregon. Interested in hearing from Japan about the doll festival.

Helen F. (11), Detroit, Mich. From England, France and Germany. Interested in exchanging stamps.

Majorie A. (11), Willoughby, Ohio. From Switzerland, especially. Interested in pets, swimming and ice skating.

Lenora H. (11), Vancouver, B. C. Interested in painting, art and music.

Joy R. (12), Fairhope, Ala. Interested in music, swimming and tennis.

Meroe and Mary-Lee T. (12), Akron, Ohio. Meroe and Mary-Lee are twins and would like to hear from anyone, and especially from any other twins. Interested in cooking, reading and outdoor sports.

Donna M. O. (12), Chattanooga, Tenn. Interested in designing, music and sports.

"Scrubbie" (12), Toronto, Ont., Can. From Florida, Texas, California, France and Italy. Hobbies are swimming, skating, stamp collecting and drawing.

Dorothea S. (13), Oklahoma City, Okla. Interested in music, dramatics, reading and sports.

Jacqueline B. (13), Placerville, Calif. From Sweden and France especially. Interested in stamp and picture collections.

Catherine E. (13), Freeport, L. I., N. Y. Would like to hear from any Monitor clubs. Interested in music and sports.

Juanita K. (13), Santa Monica, Calif. Germany. Is a Girl Scout. Collects stamps and likes sports.

Katherine S. (14), Atlanta, Ga. Interested in hiking and other sports and reading.

Jane L. (14), Red Creek, New York. Lives on a fruit farm. Interested in sports.

Alice A. M. (14), Evanston, Illinois. Interested in writing letters, sports and art.

Betty B. B. (13), Brookline, Mass. Interested in travel.

Nancy Ellen B. (15), Quincy, Illinois. Interested in stamp collecting, aeronautics, and pets.

June B. (15), Azusa, California. Is studying Spain and would like to correspond with someone from that country.

Shirley H. (15), Wethersfield, Connecticut. Interested in swimming, movies and radio.

Dorothy R. (15), Culver City, California. Interested in corresponding, reading, swimming, and tennis.

Genevieve L., Pacoima, California. From someone in college or just graduated. From France, especially, and can correspond in French.

Bette J. (16), Hollywood, California. From Germany especially. Interested in stamp collecting, music, sports, and French.

Beulah S. (17), New York, New York. Interested in the theater.

Eileen N. (17), North Scituate, Massachusetts. From California, and Washington D. C., especially. Interested in sports and traveling.

Boys

Robert C. W. (16), North Hollywood, California. From foreign countries especially. Interested in stamp collecting.

H. R. J. (17), Bronx, New York. Interested in stamp collecting, the Army and Navy and radio.

Henry Blake V. Jr. (12), East Grand Rapids, Michigan. Interested in reading and stamp collecting, football and baseball. Gets out a mimeographed newspaper.

Robert W. (16), Bayonne, New Jersey. Interested in corresponding with foreign stamp collectors, especially those in Russia.

Paragraphs of This Week's News

TWO nations on opposite sides of the earth became next-door neighbors a few days ago when direct wireless communication was inaugurated between Amsterdam, Holland, and Tokyo, Japan. Until last Monday, when the new direct service started, radio messages between Holland and Japan were relayed by way of Batavia, a seaport on the north coast of Java, Dutch East Indies.

Machines Needed

While President Roosevelt, on a visit to his home at Hyde Park, N. Y., this week, kept in touch with his advisers in Washington on matters concerning his work relief program, the results of a study showing that industry needs $18,574 million worth of new machines, the construction of which would involve a labor pay roll of $12,073,600,000, was made public in New York City.

President Roosevelt's work relief program, calling for expenditures totaling $4 billion for public works, is still being held by the committee to which the Senate returned it after inserting an amendment providing that "prevailing wage rates" must be paid. This amendment overturned the Administration's plan by adding approximately $2,340 million to the cost of the program, it was estimated.

"Good Neighbor" Policy

The enormous speeding up of trade and communications as a result of technical discovery and advancement has forced the United States to throw aside its role of "splendid isolation" and to take its place as a "good neighbor" among the nations of the world, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, told an audience of 7000 persons at Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., last Sunday.

"It would be hard to deny that we are so placed that we could, if that were our intention, engage in a policy of imperialistic expansion and aggression to the detriment of others," Mr. Hull said.

"The alternative course open to us is to make our influence felt through a policy of political, economic and cultural co-operation to the advantage of all and in an atmosphere of trust and peace.

"The latter is our policy, a policy so accurately described by the President as that of the 'good neighbor.'"

New Trade Agreement

An echo of Mr. Hull's remarks on the march of commerce was heard in Washington, D. C., next day, when it became known that the United States had practically concluded a reciprocal trade agreement with Belgium which became historical as it was said to be the first compact of its kind entered into between this country and a European government.

The agreement, which is expected to be in the form of an exchange of letters, will cover a number of agricultural and manufactured products which enter into the trade of the United States and Belgium. A considerable reduction of Belgian duties on American automobiles is one of its main features.

Arms Control

While this basis for friendly trade relations with a European nation was being laid in Washington, Hugh R. Wilson, United States Minister at Geneva, made a move toward ending armed conflict by notifying the Arms Traffic Committee that this country would amend its draft for an arms control treaty by strengthening the provisions for supervision of all completed arms and munitions in state or private establishments.

Swiss Seek "Security"

The Swiss people, meanwhile, convinced of the need for "national security" while arguments for and against arms limitation go on among the nations around them, voted last Sunday to lengthen the period of compulsory military service during the first year of training.

The new law requires the infantry, artillery and engineers to train for 90 days in the year, cavalrymen for 104 days and air and motor units for 74 days. This means 25 days more of service for the infantry and 15 and 14 days more respectively, for the artillery and cavalry, according to an Associated Press dispatch.

Defense Program Scored

The United States "billion dollar defense program" was scored as economically wasteful and unnecessary and a serious threat to the peace of the world, in a resolution adopted by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in New York City on Monday.

The federal defense program, carrying appropriations for the army and navy totaling nearly a billion dollars, is "the largest in the peacetime history of the United States," the resolution said.

The meeting voted to send copies of the resolution to President Roosevelt and to members of Congress.

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Gambling—Who Wins? will cover the scope and trend of wholesale wagering—such as lotteries, sweepstakes, etc. Moral and economic consequences of gambling—efforts to promote it and to combat it.
Questioning Youth will endeavor to explore the thinking of modern youth in this and other countries on such questions as unemployment, the New Deal, religion, temperance, Fascism, Communism, and other social and economic problems. Some of the articles will be written by young people who are members of the great youth organizations.
Each series may be ordered separately—as shown below—or the entire four series, including every regular issue of the Monitor for two full months, may be ordered at the special price of $1.
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HA-31

Ford Declares Wages Are Going Higher

(Continued from Page 1)

Cameron in his Sunday evening lecture in Detroit on Dec. 16 as follows:

A noted author asked Mr. Ford if the depression had not cured him of his high wage notions. "No," said Mr. Ford, "I believe in them more than ever. We haven't seen any real wages yet!"

It seems to me that we have reached an important turning point in the national movement for recovery. Up to the present a majority of our industrialists have insisted upon the need for prices higher than prevailing at the bottom of the depression and have been willing to consent to certain wage increases at the same time. I do not wish to pass upon the success or nonsuccess, the wisdom or nonwisdom of this phase in our effort toward recovery. My point is that it seems to be passing, that the prevalent opinion among industrialists is that, for the moment at least, prices have in most cases risen as high as is practicable or as is wise to let them rise.

Whether for this or some related reasons, or on different grounds, an opinion has recently arisen in several influential business quarters that further recovery of profits must be assured by reducing costs and that the cost of labor must be reduced by reducing wages or, at least, by preventing any further increase.

While this movement against high wages has not yet obtained any very great support, I have information that there is grave danger from several quarters. Under these circumstances your present position becomes exceptionally important. I have no doubt that it is in line with your previous utterances and policies. But I hope you will let me know if Mr. Cameron is correct in his statement.

Reply of Ford

To this letter Mr. Ford made the following answer:

Dear Mr. Woll:

In reply to your recent letter may I say at once that I have in nowise changed my mind concerning high wages. Unless the worker in American industry is enabled to use and enjoy the products of industry, the natural balance cannot be maintained. Our only market is our people. I believe that wages will continue to go higher not as a result of politics or from purely humanitarian motives, but as the result of the kind of management that will enable men to earn more. You understand, of course, that inexperienced or short-sighted management does not create the conditions under which men can earn more. Industry cannot pay men what they do not earn, but it can create methods by which men, with the same effort, or even less, can earn more and so receive more. In my opinion, absentee ownership in industry is one of the chief obstacles to higher wages: for two reasons—it imposes an extra tax on an industry in the form of unearned dividends, and it will not or cannot give the same attentive care to conditions that ownership and a regard for the good name of the business and the product can give.

Industry as yet is in a crude stage, but the opportunities for skilled employment will tend steadily to increase rather than decrease. As industry advances—and that is the only direction in which it can go—the number of skilled men employed in making the machinery that in turn makes the machinery, that in turn makes the things which people use to earn their living, will greatly increase. That is, the incentive to skillful work will become ever a larger factor. In these classifications wages will go to higher rates than we have yet seen, with consequent increases for men in the lower classifications.

I do not believe that production costs are ever really decreased by reducing wages, but I have known higher wages usually to bring lower costs.

Trusting that this answers your question, I am,

Yours sincerely,
Henry Ford

Belgium and the U.S. Sign Trade Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

employment of labor in both countries." The concessions on building materials, he said, would be particularly useful on the Atlantic coast, easing the prices and facilitating the general spread of business recovery. Here are the essential bases of the agreement:

United States exports to Belgium: 1926, $99,299,000; 1929, $114,855,000; 1934, $49,814,000.

United States imports from Belgium: 1926, $77,793,000; 1929, $74,048,000; 1934, $26,174,000.

These figures indicate that American purchases from Belgium began to fall before the world depression struck, and have fallen much farther in proportion than sales to Belgium have done.

Chief exports to Belgium were cotton, passenger automobiles, parts, and other machine products. Purchases from Belgium were chiefly diamonds and linens.

Reductions Up to 80 P. C.

Reductions in duty granted the United States by Belgium vary from 64 to 80 per cent, and on automobile parts amount to 50 per cent. The weighted average of reduction on all products amounts to over 35 per cent. The amounts of trade to be affected directly by these reductions were in 1929 $31,142,252 and in 1933 $16,335,192. A total of 45 duties were affected, 50 per cent on industrial products, 25 per cent agricultural and 23 per cent scattered.

American concessions to Belgium, divided between actual duty reductions and agreements not to increase existing duties, amounted to $7,000,000 of trade in 1931, and $5,900,000 in 1933. The total reduction averaged 24 per cent, and in no case was permitted to go above 50 per cent.

Of the important products, about which the usual protest is expected, glass sand is imported almost entirely to the Pacific Coast, it being cheaper to take it there from Belgium by boat than by rail from eastern sources. On plate glass, new improvements in American technique have greatly reduced Belgium's competing position, together with the depreciation of the dollar, and it is not anticipated that Belgian trade will amount to much in this commodity.

Biggest Cut on Linens

Certain iron and steel mill products receive concessions, and the reductions of duty are expected to bring more flexibility into American prices, although they do not bulk large in the market.

Linen fabrics, the largest item granted concessions, do not compete with any domestic linen, but it is claimed they do compete with certain cotton products. The State Department, however, insists that such types as would compete are negligible as compared with the noncompetitive quantities of linen that may be imported. Some handmade lace is also reduced in duty, but is not produced commercially in the United States and ranks as "works of art."

An important phase of the arrangements provides for general unconditional most-favored-nation treatment between the countries, as an assurance that concessions granted either nation will not be nullified by greater concessions subsequently granted other countries.

Withdrawal Provided For

"That these will lead to demands from other countries is doubted, however, because the concessions apply almost entirely to products of which Belgium is the chief source. Nevertheless, a withdrawal clause provides a complete safeguard for either party.

Senator Pierre Forthomme, chief of the Belgian delegation and signatory to the agreement on behalf of King Leopold III, said the agreement constituted a first step toward "a universal new deal of a liberally conceived exchange of goods and commodities."

The American Manufacturers' Association hailed the agreement as "another forward step in the sound development of our foreign trade."

The agreement goes into effect 30 days after its official proclamation.

Wage Cut Rejected By Shoe Plant Owner

(Continued from Page 1)

American deserves a break!" Mr. Brindis told his employees, who sat bewildered at his rapid entrance into the hall where they had gathered. "As long as business is good I can see no reason for any wage cuts. In fact you all deserve a raise and I'll see that you get it just as soon as the orders for our fall business come through," he declared. He wanted to continue but the first 10 rows jumped on the platform cheering. Women kissed him. Men thumped him on the back. Little Mr. Brindis, who came to the United States as a Russian emigrant in 1899 and begged a Fall River shoe manufacturer for a job, was a hero.

Four years ago he opened the Milchen Shoe Company. He makes women's shoes—7300 pairs a day. The NRA code doesn't interfere at all with his plant, he says. In fact things just couldn't be better.

He has always been on good terms with his employees, the Monitor learned. In the past two years the Milchen Shoe Company has given two salary increases amounting to 27 per cent.

Got Wind of Meeting

Yesterday morning Mr. Brindis caught wind of the meeting scheduled for last night. He heard that the president of the American Shoe Workers Local No. 1, Stanley P. Mixon, had just returned from Washington. The purpose of the meeting, Mr. Mixon declared, was to lighten the employer's burden by offering empolyees co-operation. The Milchen Shoe Company employees decided to make a good example of themselves and were ready to accept a 10 per cent cut.

Mr. Brindis hurried to Boston. He held a series of conferences with his buyers. Yes, there would be an increase in orders for next fall. Then Mr. Brindis—who now proudly points to his status as an American citizen—rushed back to the employees' meeting just in time to prevent a vote.

"I'm very happy today," he said in an interview. "I think every good American today should make all the concessions he can in these trying times. My employees were willing to help me and I am going to help them." New England certainly saw a New Deal in employer-employee relation last night.

Lasters in Walkout At Lynn Shoe Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 28—New complications, which Ernest Henry, business agent of the lasters' local, attributes to the failure of company officials to carry out a part of what was believed to be a settlement agreement, have resulted in a new walkout at the Gold Seal Shoe Company by 300 lasters and turn workers.

Mr. Henry declares the new walkout is due to failure of the A. S. Beck Corporation of New York to place in the hands of Attorney Peter J. Walsh, counsel for the United Shoe Leather Workers Union, a written statement which would give assurance that if any more shoes were produced by the Bowdoin Company at Haverhill, Lynn union wages would be paid the workers.

The statement, Mr. Henry charged, had been promised since last Thursday, and prior to the new walkout the matter was discussed unsuccessfully with the local plant management. He also declared that in a telephone conversation with the head of the Beck Corporation in New York the allegedly promised statement had been refused.

According to the terms of settlement which resulted in the local plant reopening last week, bringing 1400 workers back to the benches, the firm, it is said, had agreed payment of present wages to turn workers until the expiration of present union contract, Dec. 31, 1935. It was also agreed, it is alleged, that the matter of prices paid the lasters on the Beck process would not have to be re-arbitrated.

Meanwhile reports from Newburyport state that the shop crew at the the Mayfair Shoe Company, another plant operated as a part of the Beck Corporation and employing about 1000 workers, had at a mass meeting voted to reject any offers of a reduction in wages in their new contract with the firm. The old union contract at Newburyport plant expires today.

Local union officials were also watching with interest the outcome of strikes at shoe plants in Biddeford and Saco, Maine, at the Arlington Shoe Company in Lawrence, and another affecting 1300 workers at Lowell.

Local Classified

ANTIQUES

MR. DEARBORN'S, Gold Standard Balance, Boston 1803, fine condition; offers acceptable. Tel. Newton North 1078 or write H. C. SCOFIELD, P. O. Box #12, Newtonville, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS of the Better Type

87 St. Stephen Street—1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath.....$32.50—$45
90 Fenway—8 large outside rooms, reception hall, 2 baths and extra toilet.
114 Fenway — 6 rooms, reception hall, bath and extra toilet.
844 Beacon St.—3 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette and bath.....$50
11-19 Peterboro Street—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath.....$37.50—$40

Apply to Supts. on Premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
200 Washington St., Boston Lafayette 7040

BOSTON—6-room suite, all outside rooms, thoroughly redecorated, free gas for cooking and refrigeration; $85. Apply 34A Clearway St. KENmore 0482.

NEWTON MASS.—Apartment for rent, 6 rooms, all improvements, hot-water heat. Telephone Newton North 1559-R.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N.Y. CITY, 171 W. 12—Exceptional, quiet, elevator apartment, 4 rooms, 2 baths, living room 16x26, French doors, refrigerator; subway express; rent $125. Inquire JONES.

ART

Beautiful Dodge McKnight watercolor; also superb etchings by Benson, Briscoe, Lumsden, etc., including Benson's Fish Hawk, and a few rare sporting prints; offers acceptable. Tel. Newton North 1078 or write H. C. SCOFIELD, P. O. Box #12, Newtonville, Mass.

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Telephone: Old Greenwich 70670

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YVETTE BLEECHER
CLEANERS and DYERS
Competent Tailoring Department
Altering and Repairing
30 E. 10th St., New York City STuyvesant 9-6802

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

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FURNITURE refinished, chairs recaned, antiques repaired, restored; upholsteries repaired, recovered.
CARL W. SCHWABE
207 W. 10th Street, New York City CH. 2-6558

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

GIFT SHOPS

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
EDNA BROUGHTON WALTON
MAYFLOWER SHOP—9 Newkirk Plaza
DRESSES—GAGE HATS—UNDIES—GIFTS

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—A maid for general housework, family of 2 adults; suburb of Buffalo. Address MRS. STEPHEN BABCOCK, 102 Prospect Ave., Hamburg, N. Y.

JEWELERS

SAVE MONEY on Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

MILLINERY

DORIS SHOPPE (formerly with Joseph)—636 Marlboro Road, Brooklyn, N. Y., one flight up—Latest styles, hand-made, $3.00 up; remodeling reasonable. Mansfield 6-7486.

MULTIGRAPHING

TOEPFER-ANDERSON, Promotion Service, Incorporated, 220 East 42nd St., New York City—Direct Mail Advertising; Tap-processing letters; Filling-in; Mimeographing; Multigraphing; Addressing; Hand Signatures; Folding, enclosing, sealing, stamping, mailing. Telephone Vanderbilt 3-7186.

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CASH Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Plated Jewelry. BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE, 100 Boylston Street, Boston.

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD
HALPER'S, 181 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience serving Greater New York
6551 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-7781

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Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

FLORENCE ATEN IVES
Expert Stenographer—Notary Public
Legal, technical, accountants' reports, mimeographing. 342 Madison Ave., N.Y.C. Van. 3-9516.

PUFFS REPAIRED

DOWN and WOOL PUFFS
Re-covered like new, ATLANTIC MILLS CO.
791 Tremont Street, Boston. Comm. 2451

REAL ESTATE

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Purchased for $55,000, now offered at $34,000. This house, stucco on tile with heavy tile roof, is situated less than 200 feet from the water and offers a superb view of Long Island Sound. It is styled for dignity and comfort; 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, study, 3 maids' rooms and bath; the usual first floor rooms; large glass porch central hall, butler's pantry, etc. Large plot, 3-car garage with chauffeur's room. Apply JANE CORNELL, 16 Halstead Avenue, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Telephone Mam. 2800 or 1442.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Avenue, opposite The Mother Church—Warm, comfortable rooms, running water, elevator; very desirable; garage. MRS. CLIFFORD, Com. 7862.

GENTLEMAN — Quiet, comfortable, square room; privacy; breakfast in room; subway and L. 333 Central Park West, Apt. 12, N. Y. C.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Second floor (4 rooms) of private house for rent; convenient to church and transportation. EDITH GRESHAM, 56 East Sidney Ave. Tel. Hillcrest 1186-W.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (Apt. 4-B)—Very attractive rooms, kitchenettes, elevator, showers, running water; transients; $5-$8. Endicott 2-3713.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 262 Kenwood Ave.—Large room suitable for two friends; meals if desired; pleasant location; convenient to car line. Genesee 4482-R.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

A FEDERAL Reserve Bank collection department head for 17 years desires connection where his experience will be of service; excellent references. 2715 Fairmount Boulevard, Cleveland Heights Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT, nursing, or woman good with children, reasonable. 326 1st Street, Mineola, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Garden City 4073-W.

CAPABLE woman would like work by day or hour; reading aloud, mending, generally useful. Mrs. La Rhette, 331 Huntington Ave., Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MODERN BALLROOM DANCING
Waltz—Fox Trot—Tango—Rumba
BERTHA DRAPER KING
Returned from extended residence in Paris.
410 Steinway Hall, N. Y. C. Tel. Ci. 7-1927

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing.
Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

WATCH REPAIRING

ACCURATE WATCH REPAIRING
All Work Guaranteed
HALPER'S, 181 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston

WOMENS SPECIALTIES

SILVER LADY HOSIERY announces Richmond Hill local representative offering ladies', men's hosiery, guaranteed first quality. Call, write A. G. SMITH, 10477 111th Street. Tel. Cleveland 3-4567

New Mexican Radio Station

A 10,000-watt sister station to the 75,000-watt transmitter XEPN, near Piedras Negras, Mexico, is being constructed near by at El Centinela plantation.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN to sell Maisonette Frocks and Stilson Shirts in Mahoning, Columbiana and Trumbell counties; commission. Write MR. DEELEY, 303 Central Tower Bldg., Youngstown, Ohio.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

Our Part in Merchandising Is to Select the Best in Value.
Complete Outfitters of Men and Boys for 57 Years
SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN
FOSTER-BESSE
956 MAIN STREET

HOWLAND'S
IS HEADQUARTERS FOR
Westinghouse Refrigerators, Apex Washers and Electric Ironers, Philco, Stromberg-Carlson and RCA Victor Radios
FOURTH FLOOR

● Meigs are giving special attention to the shorter woman
Dresses $7.95 to $17.50
● Also beautiful new washable dresses at $2.95
MEIGS & CO.

HENRY C. REID & SON
JEWELERS
1134 BROAD STREET

Gowns Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN
Savings Accounts *Travelers Checks*
Safe Deposit Boxes *Christmas Club*
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

GREENWICH

E. M. KEENAN
Successor to S. R. Greenberger
JEWELER SILVERSMITH
Old Gold Bought
Estimates comparison adjusted
271 GREENWICH AVE. Greenwich, Conn.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262-264 GREENWICH AVENUE Tel. 532

B. FRANK FINNEY, Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
PRESIDENT
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

HARTFORD

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Telephone: 2-3619, 1 to 4 Daily, Except Saturday
Look for Connecticut display advertising in the News Section.

Cameras and Supplies
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

"A Delightful Change from Potatoes"
MUELLER'S
Macaroni
Egg Noodles
Elbow Macaroni
Spaghetti
Cooked Spaghetti
M. J. Burnham, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

Hatch & North Coal Co.
COAL—OIL—COKE
(Hazle Brook Coal) Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-1032

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
PHONE 6-5355

Fresh Every Day!
PUMPERNICKEL BREAD
Beroth Bread Shops
550 MAIN STREET 1123 MAIN STREET
536 ASYLUM STREET

"THE COMPLETE GARDEN" by Albert D. Taylor, M. S. A. Illustrated —Many in Color $1.79
A Standard Guide to gardening for Amateur as well as Professional.
WITKOWER'S
77 ASYLUM STREET

MERIDEN

W. G. SCHWINK
MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized or Raw
Also VITAMIN D MILK
PHONE 1661

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1803

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN

We invite you to see our
New Spring Clothes
for
Dad and Son
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

NEW BRITAIN

BERLIN ON TURNPIKE
9 Acres—Fruit and Market Garden Farm
Old Colonial 6-room Cottage
LOW TAXES
ATTRACTIVE PRICE
Adolf Carlson Agency
15 WALNUT ST., NEW BRITAIN Tel. 1817

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61 ARCH STREET
2 Bath Towels 22x45 for $1.00. Attractive Colors. Window Shades 29c-2.69
Armstrong Lino Rug 5.98-6.98
PEQUOT SHEETS 81x99 / 63x99 / 72x99 1.19
Pequot Cases 42x36 .25 / 45x36 .35

NEW HAVEN

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Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624, 2-1274

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDe WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Ann Allen Gowns
26 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

M. H. Kebabian, Inc.
IMPORTERS
ORIENTAL RUGS
Repairing and Washing Domestics
9x12, $3.50
Orientals at 6c a square foot
Rugs Stored
5-0745 71 ELM STREET

Flowers and Plants
from Our Own Greenhouses at Westerly, R. I.
MUNRO'S
THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS
970 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4654

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work
Hat Renovating
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 TEMPLE ST.

EDW. P. JUDD CO.
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153 ORANGE STREET
6-2109
The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves

Specialized Automotive Service
Ignition—Brakes—Radiators
Carburetors—Radio
Shock Absorbers
AUTO ELECTRIC
Sales & Service Co. Inc.
120 Goffe Street Phone 8-4141

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
Safe Deposit Boxes

NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

The Heating & Plumbing Co.
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Jobbing and Alterations a Specialty.
Oil Burners Installed. Estimates Cheerfully Given.
Tel. 214 59 Wall St., Norwalk

The Knitting Bowl
30 WEST AVENUE, SO. NORWALK, CONN.
A Little Knitting Shop
WITH
A Colonial Atmosphere
Free Knitting Instruction Open until 9 p.m.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

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100 PROSPECT ST 3-7535, 12 to 5 p. m. daily.
Look for the Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

Headquarters in Stamford for
The Famous Arrow Shirts
Complete Stocks
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
261 MAIN STREET

"IT'S A NORTHROP"
The Best to Be Said of a Hat
NORTHROP'S
29 ATLANTIC STREET

WATERBURY

See the New
"KENWOOD" Blanket
It's a new grade The Kenwood Mills have produced to best all competition in the line of cheaper blankets—in all the beautiful Kenwood colors. Almost as good as the best quality Kenwood, and a wonderful blanket at its price.
$6.50 Each
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

See These New Spring Handbags
Of smart leathers with handsome fittings $1.95 *each*
The Miller & Peck Company

ZORIC DRY CLEANING PROCESS
PERRY'S, Inc.
PHONE 3-3161

Shop and Save in Our
FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE
HOWLAND-HUGHES
BANK STREET

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Now Ready with a Lovely Collection of Smart Apparel for Early Spring
Miller Brothers
IMPORTERS 1110 N. CHARLES ST.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

John G. Myers Co.
Starting Friday, March 1
Myers March of PROGRESS
FEATURING
Outstanding Events for the Entire Month of March
WATCH EVERY DAY
for These Special Events
Swing Into Step With Myers

WHITNEY'S
February Sale
Fine Furniture
Saves You 10 to 50%
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators —Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON

Superior COAL
Superior WYOMING ANTHRACITE Harry E. Colliery
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
ATLANTIC FUEL and RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
The same coal from the same mine all the time.
345-357 Grand Avenue Phone 7-5815

Barnes Flower Shop Inc.
Flowers Worthy of Your Sending
Chenango St. BINGHAMTON Phone 2-4045
205 E. Jefferson St. SYRACUSE Phone 2-8389

SPRING BUDS SPRING HATS
and early spring dresses and suits are beginning to come out between the snowflakes. You'll be interested in these new styles.
at McLEAN'S

BEFORE YOU BUY NEW SHOES You will find it helpful to consult the advertisements of shoe manufacturers and shoe stores in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

Our New Spring Styles Are Here
I. MILLER
FOOT SAVER—VITALITY
DR. W. M. LOCKE'S SHOES
sold only at
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET DIAL 4-3314

BRONXVILLE

FOX'S GLACIER-MINTS
Edgar S. Bellis Pharmacy
Prompt, Efficient Service
116 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 1073

Pondfield Bakery
77 PONDFIELD ROAD
Try our Delicious Pies, Cakes, Rolls, Buns, etc.
They are baked right in our own store.

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6260-6261

Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3252

THE NOSEGAY

Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TELEPHONE 0310

SPENCER'S SPORTSWEAR
INVITE YOU TO INSPECT THE NEW SPRING STYLES
IN
Dresses, Suits, Sweaters, Skirts
Moderately Priced Sizes 12—42
69 PONDFIELD ROAD

D. Struss, Inc.
Fancy Groceries
Delicatessen, Fruits, Vegetables
86 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. 5850-5851

COAL WOOD OIL

Masons' and Builders' Supplies
Gramatan Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
73 Kraft Avenue Tel. 5090

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

BUFFALO

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Grant 7431, 10 to 2 daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

See the New FRIGIDAIRES
and ask about our 1935 meter ice plan that makes it so easy for you to own one.

E. W. Edwards & Son
460 Main Street
Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

Dustless Full-Burning
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE
SPAULDING, HEDSTROM & SPAULDING CORP.
15 E. Genesee St. CLeveland 7900

SAMPLE FROCKS
Individual—Inexpensive
MATHEIS
308-A BRISBANE BUILDING
OVER KLEINHANS

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO. Purveyors
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

JOHN PUEHN
MEATS
A Complete Line of Choice Meats, Fish and Fancy Poultry
Priebe Brand Poultry
(WE DELIVER)
337 Parkridge Ave. Phone UNiversity 8480

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW YORK

ELMIRA

The Shop of Distinction
GRACE HAIGHT PARKER
Incorporated
GOWNS
207 WEST WATER STREET

GLOVERSVILLE

Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

RICHELIEU QUALITY FOODS
COLLINS & STILWELL
99 N. Main St. 2090—2091

ENNA JETTICK SHOE SALE
Prices Greatly Reduced
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main Street

First Quality Pure Silk Stockings 39c
ARGERSINGER'S

JAMESTOWN

TOYS
for GIRLS and BOYS
Complete Line All the Year
Fourth Floor
Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.
JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

QUALITY
WERNER'S FOODS
Delicatessen
3145 DELAWARE AVE. RI. 2564

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process
Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting
Marcelling
GLADYS CHANDLER
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE. RI. 2111

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET
Cut Flowers Floral Designs
Ferns and Potted Plants
TELEPHONE LARCHMONT 81

PAINTER DECORATOR
F. ULLMANN
140 Harmon Drive
Larchmont 2276
WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

Long Island

BALDWIN

Service—Quality—Cleanness is our Motto
For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread
Try HEIM'S
HEIM'S BAKERY
70 No. Grand Ave.
TELEPHONE FREEPORT 4957

Chas. Lorenz
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Poultry, Game and Sea Food (Gorton's), Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables.
Gorton's SEA FOODS
12 and 15 Grand Avenue Tel. Frp't 1166

The Quality of Your Printing Reflects the Character of Your Business.
CHARLES O. BOYER
SUPERIOR PRINTING
Tel. Freeport 5646 3 Foxhurst Rd.

ELMHURST

"The Best Place to Trade After All"
Sack & Daniels
Incorporated
Elmhurst's Leading Department Store
9051 CORONA AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY

MICHAEL LEFTOFF
Optometrist
1042 Central Avenue
Far Rockaway 7-4466
1588 Hewlett Ave., Hewlett, L. I.
Franklin 1163

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-3338
ENGELSTEIN'S DAIRY
"Where Quality Rules"
Watch Our Windows for Weekly Specials
Daily Delivery Lawrence, Cedarhurst and Woodmere.
1847 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY (Continued)

SOS
Gas and Service Station
Corner Mott and Cornaga Avenues
Near Christian Science church
CAR WASHING, BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

FLUSHING

CLARA P. ANDREWS
HAIRDRESSER
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.
Complete Beauty Service
Open Tues. and Fri. Evenings
Until 9 P. M.
Phone Flushing 9-2813

Furniture, Antiques, Glassware, Prints, Books, Silver, Rugs, Paintings, Works of Art Bought and Sold
Whitman's Auction Rooms
INC
154-16 Northern Blvd. Ph. Fl. 9-1811
Open Wed. and Sat. Evenings

New Spring Hats and Dresses
Arriving Daily
Open Evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD

New Spring Models
$3.98 to $7.98
MARG'S Dresses
36-33 MAIN STREET

FOREST HILLS

Not down to a price, but Up to Quality
One Day Service!
All garments are insured by a $20,000 policy against fire or robbery.
Majestic Cleaners
72-19 Austin Street Boulevard 8-1516
We Call and Deliver Anywhere

FREEPORT

COAL *COKE*
LEHIGH VALLEY
READING—BLUE COAL
KOPPERS SEABOARD COKE
DENNIS BROS.
TEL. FREEPORT 7112
DELIVERIES TO
BALDWIN ROOSEVELT MERRICK
FREEPORT BELLMORE

LITWAK'S
DEPT. STORE
80 So. Main St., Freeport
The Greatest Sale
in the history of our store
COME ALL

C. V. BOLLER CO.
TAILORS and CLEANERS
Quality Work—No Shrinkage
Four Hour Service
70 SO. GROVE ST. PH. FREEPORT 3098

ALMA ELLYSON'S BEAUTY SHOP
By Appointment Only
80 SO. MAIN ST., FREEPORT
ONE FLIGHT UP
PHONE FREE. 4629

THE IRVING SHOP
INCORPORATED
CLOTHIER—HATTER
HABERDASHER
Complete line of Gloves and Ties for Ushers.
80 S. MAIN STREET FREEPORT

FRED C. BERGE & CO.
Income Tax Consultants
Accountants
22 PINE ST. PHONE
FREEPORT FREE. 2887

TRY OUR DELICIOUS "Birdseye Frosted Foods"
PITTERMAN'S MARKET
Prime Meats, Groceries
Phone Freeport 1946
Note New Address--131 S. Main St.

GREAT NECK

Outfit Your Children for School at the
NASSAU BOOTERY
HIKING SHOES DRESS SHOES KEDS
64 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

TIRES—TUBES—BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING and ACCESSORIES
ON TIME
You make the terms
Firestone Service Stores
214 Main St., Hempstead Hemp. 1676—7108

PHONE HEMPSTEAD 6924
DICK ULBRIGHT
General Automobile Repairing
8 years registered A. A. A. Race Driver and Mechanic
JERUSALEM AVE. and GREENWICH ST.

ETTINGER'S
DRESSES—SUITS—HATS
Distinctive Quality—Moderately Priced
LE GANT GIRDLES
VASSARETTE FOUNDATIONS
VANITY FAIR UNDERTHINGS
264 Fulton Avenue

DRESSMAKING
Make your own lovely frocks under supervision. Pattern adjusted to fit, cutting, joining of seams supervised. $1. Fitting, $1. Additional supervision available. Or will design, cut, fit, stitch with full instruction for finishing, $10. Finishing arranged if desired. Appointments only. Branch R. C. 1129-J. Main Office 387 5th Avenue, N. Y. C., Vol. 5-1986.

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and *Red Cross Shoes*
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
12 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

LEE-DAVID, Inc.
9 MAIN STREET, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Now Ready for Your Selection
Smart—New Spring Millinery
Youthful Half Size Dresses

CLEARANCE SALE
FINE FURS
M. Brewer & Co., Inc.
Makers of Quality Furs
243 Fulton Ave., Hempstead, N. Y.
Telephone Hemp. 521 Cold Storage

JACKSON HEIGHTS

DIXIE
Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
We Serve Dinners, Lunches, Teas
Southern Cooking
Open from 7 A. M. to 1 A. M.
3752 82nd Street Hav. 9-9422

Stanley's
Newtown 9-8650
Manufacturing
FURRIER
Fur Coats, Ready-to-Wear and Made-to-Order
86-17 Roosevelt Avenue at 87th Street

Baxter Food Market
HIGH GRADE
Meats—Fruits—Vegetables
Fresh Sea Food
PROMPT TELEPHONE SERVICE
83-02 Baxter Ave. Hav. 4-9726-9727

GEORGE SIMKEN
CARPENTER and CONTRACTOR
Wood Novelties
Furniture Repairing
Cabinet Making
84-12 Roosevelt Ave. Hav. 9-0605

JAMAICA

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
In All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

BETTY HAT SHOPPE
8961 164th Street (Jamaica)
HATS
Ready Made and Made to Order at $4.00

LYNBROOK

M. L. Levison
HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
FLOOR COVERINGS
Nu-Enamel Paints
35 ATLANTIC AVENUE Tel. Lynbrook 75

Red Ash Coal Company
INC.
"Buy Red Ash Coal"
FUEL OIL SUPPLIED
Hendrickson and R. R. Avenues
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lynbrook 10280

Cleaver Bros. Corp.
SOCONY PRODUCTS
Complete Automotive Service
Sunrise Highway and Roosevelt Street
and
Broadway and Scranton Avenue
Telephone Lyn 9876 and Lyn 1897

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones { Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

Blue Point Laundry
Telephone Blue Point 1583
Center Moriches 506
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

QUEENS VILLAGE

Specialist in Corsetry
Queens Corset Shoppe
The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village
215-21 JAMAICA AVENUE
Opposite Community House

RICHMOND HILL

Gorton's
Ready-to-fry Cod Fish Cakes
FAMOUS FOR FLAVOR
John Luck, Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Ave. RICH. HILL 2-4001

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

Thompson Brokerage Corp.
INSURANCE
Life, Fire, Tourist and Other Floaters, Rents and Leasehold, Use and Occupancy, Burglary and Plate Glass, Surety Bonds
LIABILITY
Employers, Elevator Contractor, Automobile, Steam Boiler
Flywheel, Public Teams, Landlord, General
Workman's Compensation
ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
Jamaica 6-3650 Lexington 2-1356

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

QUALITY COAL
COAL
Red Diamond Coal Co., Inc.
Phone CLEVELAND 3-2300

We serve only the best
Prime Meats
WILKENS' MARKET
106-02 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone Richmond Hill 2-7524

VICK'S
SERVICE and GAS STATION
General Auto Repairs
High Pressure Greasing
Willard Batteries
9345 104 ST., near ATLANTIC AVE.
CLEVELAND 3-8789

TELEPHONE RICH. HILL 2-2530
GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
CATERERS
A Dinner of the Better Kind
113-05 JAMAICA AVENUE

TELEPHONE VIRGINIA 7-9091
PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
The Home of Home Cooking
Formerly on Jamaica Avenue
NOW 105-14 LIBERTY AVE.
Yes, We Deliver

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 31 Yale Place, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

NEW SPRING DRESSES, SUITS, MILLINERY, TWIN SWEATER SETS
frances.
95 FRONT ST. Tel. Rockville Centre 3584

The Season's Most Popular Permanent Wave
The Parisian Ringlette
$5.00
Care of Hair, Scalp and Skin.
HARPER METHOD
47A No. Village Ave. Tel. R. V. C. 1317

Ed's Service Station
ESSO and ESSOLENE
Service When You Want It
Tire and Battery Service
MAPLE AND MADISON AVENUE
PHONE ROCKVILLE CENTRE 14439

TEL. R. V. C. 428
The RUG STORE
Headquarters for
"Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets
Expert Service!
BESSIE WOLFF, *Prop.* 274 MERRICK RD.

PARK GRAND SERVICE STATION
Starters, Generators and Ignition
North Park and Grand Avenue Tel. 7849

All Wearing Apparel Hand Ironed
Phone Rockville Centre 3944
Note the clean whiteness and you'll say..... "Our laundry does it best"
DORIS' HAND LAUNDRY
171 MAPLE AVENUE

HICKS & WATTS HARD WARE
HAVE MOVED TO
49 North Village Avenue
Thanking you for past patronage. We trust you will look over our
NEW STORE

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
20 E. 1st St., cor. 3rd Ave.
(Depositor owned and controlled)
Make the Trust Company YOUR bank. Every banking facility and complete banking service

WILLIAM J. FEE COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 14 Fiske Place
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING
Full Line of Office Equipment
New Numbers in Printed Stationery @ $1.00.
RENTAL LIBRARY
Greeting Cards
Typewriter Repair Service
ARTISTS' MATERIAL
19 Fourth Avenue Tel. Oakwood 7410

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving Packing Storage
27-33 S. 6th Ave. Ph. OAK. 8802
CHELSEA FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.

INSURANCE of All Kinds
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 East 3rd St. Tel. Oak. 6300
Fairbanks 4-4305
In the period of years that this advertisement has appeared many readers have found insurance satisfaction with us. We are truly grateful for this response.

FAMISE
Famise is a scientific figure molding garment that controls and supports your figure in such a way that you are always comfortable due to its flexible features. It will give you that long, graceful streamline of today. We have openings on our sales staff for responsible women.
FAMISE 14 South 4th Ave., First Floor
Telephone Oakwood 5543

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9225
LIKNU Service
Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes

John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

New System Laundry
5 *"Certified"* Laundry Services
PHONES
Yonkers 8800 Enterprise 7002
Beverly 8800 Kingsbridge 6-8800
21-25 HAWTHORNE AVENUE, YONKERS

NEWBURGH

Sinclair Super Flame OIL FOR HEAT
Agent Sinclair Refining Co., Inc.
Andrew Ketterton
BRIDGE STREET
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
TEL. 3111

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway

The C. F. S. Milk Co. Inc.
HIGH GRADE
Milk and Cream
Dairy Products
77 NEST STREET TEL. 1655

NEW ROCHELLE

Save on Fuel Bills!
NUROCO "CONE-CLEANED" ANTHRACITE
affords a substantial saving—it's scientifically cleansed free of impurities—gives more heat per ton, less ash.
New Rochelle Coal and Lumber Company
361 NORTH AVE. N. R. 1000

Let the NEPTUNE STORAGE Help you!
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—New York City
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle-1300

NRA
Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

Fresh Asparagus
IS ANOTHER OF THE NEW AND SEASONABLE VEGETABLES AT
FERGUSON'S
New Rochelle 8400

Harriet Bach
presents for your approval a
SPRING SHOWING OF HATS
Charmingly Designed—Modishly Fashioned
Moderately Priced
Your Early Selection Is Invited
Also *GREETING CARDS* and *LENDING LIBRARY*
12 Division Street N. R. 3406
Established 1916

LET US REPAIR AND REBUILD YOUR VACUUM CLEANER
Washing Machine or Mangle For $1.25 Electrical Repairs of All Kinds
With a Guarantee of One Year Replacement Parts Extra
W. S. DURR & COMPANY
448 North Ave. Phone
New Rochelle, N. Y. New Rochelle 8751

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

Leonard Talner
JEWELER
WE PAY *IMMEDIATE CASH* FOR YOUR
Old Gold and Silver
565 MAIN STREET NEW ROCHELLE 3692

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
For Appointment Call SEdgwick 3-0909

Brooklyn

A COMPLETE FOOD MARKET
Carlino Bros.
7512 THIRD AVENUE
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
Telephone Orders Delivered
ATLANTIC 5-0537

RIDGETOWN DAIRY
409 86th St. Cl. 6-4027
Orders Promptly Delivered

MASKIN'S
1023 Flatbush Avenue
A complete new assortment of
GREETING CARDS
for all occasions
Extensive line of Party Favors
Near Loew's Kings Ingersoll 2-9810

EPPY SHOPPE'S
Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Lingerie, Blouses, Kimonos, Robes, etc.
898 Flatbush nr. Church
261 Utica Ave., nr. Lincoln Pl.
125 Second Ave., New York City
Corsets and Brassieres fitted to your form by expert fitters.

JEWELER
R. M. PARTRIDGE
Finest Repairing of All Kinds
1112 Flatbush Avenue
INGERSOLL 2-8462
OPEN 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
EDMUND HIRSCH, Mgr.

Joseph's
MEN'S SMART HABERDASHERY and HATS
738 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Buckminster 4-9565 OPEN EVENINGS

World's Largest Range of Shoe Sizes
Men's 4 to 15
Women's 1 to 12
Over 25 Years' Experience
Palter & Fitzgerald, Inc.
297 LIVINGSTON STREET

Jane Bates Jones
Millinery Importer
736 Flatbush Avenue
Buckminster 2-3827

Freda's Beauty Shop
7503 THIRD AVENUE
Tel. Shore Road 5-9482
CROQUIGNOLE AND SPIRAL PERMANENT WAVE, $5.00
MACHINELESS WAVES
JAMAL STEAM WAVE, $7.00
ZOTOS OIL WAVE, $10.00
CONTOURE COSMETICS

Manhattan

Phone RHinelander 4-6487
Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue at 77th St. Subway Station
New York City

ANNUITIES
Provide Yourself
A Guaranteed Income for Life
Life Insurance Service
Orin E. Carpenter
50 Church St., N. Y. City Wilton, Conn.
Cortlandt 7-7800 Wilton 113

Mary Ray
Russian Beauty Salon
Hair Dye and Permanent Wave Specialist
Monday to Thursday, Shampoo and Wave $1
52 E. 56th St. Phone Eldorado 5-5479

PORT CHESTER

Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO CHIME AND GRANDFATHER CLOCKS
All work done on the premises.
I. REYMAN
11 NO. MAIN STREET
"The Store of Pleasant Service"
PHONE P. C. 3366-J

POUGHKEEPSIE

When you need . . .
Fresh Poultry, New Laid Eggs, Best Butter, Groceries
THE VAN DYK FOOD STORE
366 MAIN STREET
Can Supply You

WEAR-EVER ALUMINUM WARE
SPECIALS AT
The Wallace Co.
FORMFIT FOUNDATION GARMENTS
Expert fitter in charge.
Dresses—Coats—Sportswear
BAUER'S SHOPPE, Inc.
260 MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

Special Sale of 600 White Slips
$1.89
Fine Silk Slips that were made by a famous manufacturer to sell at far higher prices, offered at a price which will allow you to buy now the slips you will need this spring and summer.
SECOND FLOOR
Luckey Platt & Co.

School and College Publications
Commercial Printing
The Artcraft Press
PAUL E. HANKINSON
Manager
22 Barcley St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Theresa Bake Shop
Let our tempting array of Cakes, Pastries, Cookies solve your dessert problems.
Phone 3503
272 MAIN STREET

AEROTYPE ESSO
Arthur C. Hankinson
Corner North and Taylor Avenues

Satisfaction Guaranteed When You Call 4501
MAJOR & KAY LAUNDRY
14 LIBERTY STREET

A Pleasant Place to Eat
Smith Brothers Restaurant
FOUNTAIN
Oyster Bar, Luncheonette

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Genesee 7415. 8 to 12 A. M.
Look for Rochester, N. Y., display advertising in the News Section.

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

FIRE INSURANCE AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor.
Order a trial today of real AYSHIRE MILK
Delivered everywhere in Rochester.
MONROE 6616

Edith Ellis
OFFERS
the best in food—
the finest in candies—
at modest prices
38 EAST AVENUE

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1050

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
Rentals—Sales—Management
Mortgages—Insurance
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

MAY RYAN BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
80 East Ave., Room 210 Stone 2723

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries Gasoline—Oil
Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION

ROCHESTER (Continued)

Fire—Automobile—Annuities
Monthly Income—Surety Bonds
GENERAL INSURANCE
Call Stone 78 418-422 Granite Bldg.
George Dietrich Co., Inc.

Harold Keller
FLORIST
Flowers for All Occasions
1023 South Avenue Monroe 6530

Quality Insurance Is Economical
WELLINGTON POTTER, INC.
STONE 7384 528 Granite Bldg.

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Log Wood or Cannel Coal for the Fireplace
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

PRINTER WICK
846 Scarsdale Avenue, Scarsdale
Telephone 3176

New System Laundry
5 *"Certified"* Laundry Services
PHONES
Yonkers 8800 Enterprise 7002
Beverly 8800 Kingsbridge 6-8800
21-25 HAWTHORNE AVENUE, YONKERS

For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBINSON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

SCHENECTADY

Nemo-flex
FOUNDATION GARMENTS
$3.50 to $16.50
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

HOME FURNISHINGS
and all the little items that make a home complete and livable and a full assortment of the newest kitchenware.
NRA
H. S. BARNEY CO.

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
417 State St. Tel. 4-7711
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality!
REMEMBER Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schnectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability
The WALLACE CO.
Gifts—Prizes
Toys—Games

UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

EMPIRE LAUNDRY
All Laundry Services
DRY CLEANING
303-305 Green St. Phone 6514

SYRACUSE

MAPSTONE BROS.
Groceries—Meats
Vegetables—Fish
TEL. 4-3138
1911 S. SALINA ST.

INSURANCE
(all kinds)
Monthly incomes paid as long as you live
No physical exams.
R. H. HERRING
1100 Chimes Building Tel. 22191
Residence Telephone 42662

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

SYRACUSE (Continued)

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

UTICA

The Fashion Center of Utica
D. PRICE & CO.
MODERN FASHIONS
for
MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church UTICA, N. Y.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

WHITE PLAINS

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturday.
Look for Westchester Display Advertising in the News Section.

THE NEW
Dee-Eff Shoes for Men
ARE HERE!
SEE THEM TODAY
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Permanents $5 up
Beauty Service 50c
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10483 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

Pictures and FRAMING
ETCHINGS
GRASSEAU'S ART SHOP
16 Church Street

Mrs. Harriet Preston
Announces the Opening of
style o' month sportswear studio
1, 2 and 3-piece Bouclé and Tweedex Suits and Dresses. Made to Measure and Standard Size Models.
76 MAMARONECK AVENUE Room 20

This Modern Shower Head
installed $4.00—saving ½ water cost — ½ heating water cost!
Just one of the many advantages of modern plumbing.
HENRY F. RAAB INC
Heating and Plumbing Contractors
48 LAKE ST. TEL. W. P. 7740-41

Chas. J. Goyert & Co.
OIL BURNER SALES and SERVICE
on Rotary and Gun-Type Burners
Experts on all types of Burners, Domestic Hot-Water Installations, Heating Plant Repairs.
24-Hour Service—Nights, Sundays, Holidays
63 BARKER AVENUE TEL. W. P. 2726

WATERTOWN

Come Take a Look in the
FASHION NOOK
It's bursting right now with new Spring dresses . . . fresh prints, rich matelasse crepes, crisply trimmed navy, pristine pastels, nifty knitwear. Misses', women's and half sizes . . . and WHAT prices!
$6 and $8
NORTHERN NEW YORK'S LEADING STORE
EMPSALL'S

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
The Flower Shop
116 ARSENAL STREET PHONE 4128

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

YONKERS

Hudson Fuel Company
49 MAIN STREET
Distributors of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
PHONE NEPPERHAN 4900

PIERPOINT'S MARKET
—SINCE 1875—
119 NEW MAIN STREET
TEL. YONKERS 2575-2576
The BEST in MEATS
Private and Institutional Trade

PURE CREAMERY
473 SO. BROADWAY Tel. Yonkers 9188
DAIRY PRODUCTS and FANCY GROCERIES AT LOWER PRICES
Near Woolworth's 5 and 10c store

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

Programs will appear on Thursdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—In "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30 p. m., WBSO, 920kc.

Boston—Sundays, 5:15 p. m., W1XAL, 6040kc-49.7m (short wave only).

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Tuesday, March 5, 10:30 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

Washington—Thursdays, 5:45 p. m., WOL, 1310kc.

Florida

Jacksonville—Thursdays, biweekly, 12:05 p. m., WJAX, 900kc.

Miami—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WQAM, 560kc.

Pensacola—Mondays, 9:30 a. m., WCOA, 1340kc.

Georgia

Atlanta—Saturdays, 1:30 p. m., WSGT, 890kc.

Maryland

Cumberland—Second and last Thursdays, 10 a. m., WTBO, 800kc.

Hagerstown—Saturdays, March 9 and 23, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

New Jersey

Atlantic City—Wednesdays, 11:30 a. m., WPG, 1100kc.

Newark—Fourth Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc.

New York

Brooklyn—Saturdays, March 2, 9 and 16, 8:45 a. m., WBBC, 1400kc.

Buffalo—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc.

New York City—Tuesdays, 11:30 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Rochester—Saturdays, 8 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc.

Syracuse—Wednesdays, 1:15 p. m., WFBL, 1300kc.

Troy—Second Mondays, 6:30 p. m., WHAZ 1300kc.

Utica—Sundays, 2:15 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.

Woodside—Wednesdays, 8 a. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

Pennsylvania

Altoona—Fourth Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc.

Philadelphia—Tuesdays, 6:45 p. m., WFI, 560kc.

Philadelphia—Thursdays, 5:15 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc.

Pittsburgh—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., KQV, 1380kc.

Shamokin—Second Sundays, 9 a. m., WKOK, 1210kc.

South Carolina

Greenville—Fridays, 10:45 a. m., WFBC, 1300kc.

Virginia

Newport News—Third Sundays, 2 p. m., WGH, 1310kc.

Richmond—Sundays, 2:15 p. m., WRVA, 1110kc.

West Virginia

Huntington—Second Mondays, 8:45 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc.

Central States

Arkansas

Blytheville — Wednesdays, 10:30 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc.

Little Rock—First and third Sundays, 1:30 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc.

Illinois

Chicago — Week days, 7:30 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc.

Indiana

Fort Wayne — Sundays, 9 a. m., WOWO, 1160kc.

Indianapolis — Fridays, 5:30 p. m., WFBM, 1230kc.

Terre Haute — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:15 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc.

Kansas

Kansas City—First Sundays, 5:15 p. m., WLBF, 1420kc.

Topeka—Third Sundays, 5:30 p. m., WIBW, 580kc.

Wichita—Second and fourth Sundays, 5:15 p. m., KFH, 1300kc.

Kentucky

Lexington — First Mondays, 7:30 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc.

Louisville — Third Mondays, 3:15 p. m., WHAS, 820kc; second and fourth Saturdays, 9:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc.

Paducah—Wednesdays, 1:10 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc.

Louisiana

New Orleans—Tuesdays and Fridays, 12:45 p. m., WBNO, 1200kc.

Michigan

Bay City — Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:45 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc.

Detroit — Week days, 8:30 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc.

Ironwood—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc.

Muskegon — Thursdays, 10:15 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc.

Royal Oak — Sundays, 5 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc.

Mississippi

Gulfport—Second and fourth Saturdays, 9 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc.

Vicksburg—Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc.

Missouri

Cape Girardeau—Wednesdays and Thursdays; March 20 and 21; April 17 and 18; May 15 and 16; June 12 and 13; July 10 and 11; Aug. 7 and 8; Sept. 4 and 5, 9 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc.

Columbia—Sundays, 4:45 p. m., KFRU, 630kc.

Nebraska

Lincoln and Omaha—Thursdays, 12:30 p. m., KFAB, 770kc.

Scottsbluff—First and third Tuesdays, 8 a. m., KGKY, 1500kc.

York—Second and fourth Tuesdays, 8, a. m., KGBZ, 930kc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—Alternate Thursdays, 8 a. m., WKRC, 550kc; Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc.

Cleveland—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WHK, 1390kc.

Columbus—Alternate Thursdays, 10 a. m., WAIU, 640kc.

Toledo—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City—Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., KOMA, 1480kc.

Tulsa—First and third Sundays, 1:15 p. m., KTUL, 1400kc.

South Dakota

Huron—Fridays, 1 p. m., KGDY, 1340kc.

Pierre—Wednesdays, 2 p. m., KGFX, 630kc.

Watertown—Thursdays, 2:30 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc.

Tennessee

Memphis — March 4 to 9, inclusive, 8 a. m., WMC, 780kc.

Texas

Amarillo — Sundays, 1:45 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc.

Austin — Sundays, 9:45 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc.

Corpus Christi—Wednesdays, 9:15 a. m.; Saturdays, 10:15 a. m.; Sundays, 1 p. m., KGFI, 1500kc.

Dallas—Sundays, 2 p. m., KRLD, 1400kc.

Fort Worth—Sundays, 2:30 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc.

Galveston—Wednesdays, 12:30 p. m., KLUF, 1370kc.

Houston—Sundays, 1 p. m., KPRC, 920kc.

Port Arthur—Sundays, 1:15 p. m., KPAC, 1260kc.

San Antonio — Saturdays, 6 p. m., KTSA, 550kc.

Weslaco—Sundays, 3 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc.

Wisconsin

Eau Claire—Mondays, March 4, 11, 18 and 25, 10 a. m., WTAQ, 1330kc.

Janesville—Thursdays, 8:45 a. m., WCLO, 1200kc.

Milwaukee—Every other week, week days, 7:02 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc.

Poynette — Thursdays, 2:30 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc.

Stevens Point—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 4, 5 and 6, 8:45 a. m., WLBL, 900kc.

Mountain States

Colorado

Denver—Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., KLZ, 560kc.

Far Western States

California

Eureka—Wednesdays, 9 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc.

Hollywood—Sundays, 1 p. m., KMTR, 570kc.

Long Beach—Daily and Sundays, 2 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Los Angeles—Daily and Sundays, 5 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc.

Los Angeles—In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Federation of Protestant Churches of Los Angeles, monthly, eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth, 8 a. m.; when period falls on Friday, 7:45 a. m., KFI, 640kc.

San Diego—In "Good Cheer Hour," co-operating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County; last Saturdays, 9 a. m., KFSD, 600kc.

San Francisco—Week days, 8 a. m., Sundays, 8:15 a. m., KYA, 1230kc.

Santa Barbara—In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Y. M. C. A. Thursdays, 7:30 a. m., KDB, 1500kc.

Nevada

Reno—First and third Fridays, 8 a. m., KOH, 1380kc.

Oregon

Klamath Falls—Tuesdays and Fridays, 1 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc.

Marshfield—Third Fridays, 1 p. m., KOOS, 1200kc.

Portland—First Sundays, 2:30 p. m., Thursdays, 7:45 a. m., KEX, 1180kc; Tuesdays, 9:45 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc.

Salem—Sundays, March 10, April 14 and May 12, 4:15 p. m., KSLM, 1370kc.

Utah

Salt Lake City—Sundays, March 3, 10, 17, 24, 8:15 a. m., KSL, 1130kc.

Washington

Aberdeen—Sundays, 5:30 p. m., KXRO, 1310kc.

Olympia—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., KGY, 1210kc.

Seattle—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., KJR, 970kc.

Spokane—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., KGA, 900kc.

Tacoma—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., KMO, 1330kc.

Yakima—Tuesdays, 7:45 a. m., KIT, 1310kc.

Wyoming

Casper—Friday, March 8, 8:45 p. m., KDFN, 1440kc.

Sheridan—Fourth Mondays, 7 p. m., KWYO, 1370kc.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., Thursdays, 7 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc.

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver — Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CJOR, 600kc.

Nova Scotia

Halifax—Sundays, March 9 and 16, 8 p. m., CHNS, 930kc.

Ontario

Hamilton — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc.

Ottawa—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CRCO, 880kc.

Toronto — Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Foreign

Australia

Victoria

Melbourne — Fridays, 10:30 p. m., 3DB, 1180kc.

New Zealand

Auckland—First Tuesdays, 9 p. m., 1ZB, (Friendly Road), 1090kc.

[A Thursday Feature]

Academy Prize Won By Mollusca Curator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27—The George W. Carpenter Prize of the Academy of Natural Sciences, awarded each year for the best piece of original scientific research, was presented at the annual meeting to Dr. Henry A. Pilsbry, curator of mollusca.

In addition to a cash prize, the award also carries with it the publication of the research work of the recipient, which in this case will consist of a study of land mollusca of North America. This work has been more than 40 years in the making, and will be the most inclusive ever published on the subject, it is announced.

Expeditions and field work for the academy were carried on in eight countries and in three states of the Union during the past year, Mr. Charles M. B. Cadwalader, managing director, said in his report.

An increase of nearly 2000 visitors to the academy was recorded for 1934, the total number for the past year being 163,019, and arrangements were completed with the board of education for bringing school children to the exhibits.

Eighty scientific papers were published by the academy during 1934, Dr. Effingham B. Morris, the president, announced.

Juvenile Delinquency Decreases in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Juvenile delinquency in Toronto is decreasing, and the number of "bad boys" and the number of their offenses is the lawest in the city for any year since 1931, it was brought out by the report of Frank T. Sharpe, general secretary of the Big Brother movement. There are only 168 boys definitely labeled "bad," which is 62 fewer than in 1932. These boys were responsible for 411 misdemeanors, while there was a decrease of 11 per cent in the number of offenses committed by "repeaters."

The report stated that the very bay boys are becoming better four times as fast as the average boy. Five times more boys than girls got into trouble in the city during the past year. Although juvenile delinquency showed a 2.3 per cent decrease, "major crime" among boys has apparently increased. Part of the increase is explained by the new rating under which certain misdemeanors formerly listed as minor crimes are now listed as major crimes.

Spinach's Popularity

California this year expects to plant 13,125 acres of spinach for canning.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lighter Vein

Examination Howlers

"A catacomb is the thing on the top of the rooster's head."

"Hansom was the name of a famous, good-looking cab driver."

"The Pilgrim fathers left the Dutch people on account of their language."

"Napoleon escaped from Melba."

"Edgar Wallace was chosen King of Scotland by Edward the First."

"The Merry Monarch was Old King Cole."

"A republic is a place where nobody can do anything in private."

"Ramsay MacDonald is the prime mixture of England."

Too Much Detail

Private Shepherd had been in the army a week when the sergeant asked:

"What do you think of the army as far as you've gone?"

"I may like it after a while," he replied, "but just now I think there's too much drilling and fussing around between meals."—*American Legion Monthly.*

Always Punctuate

Employer (to newly hired typist): "Now I hope you thoroughly understand the importance of punctuation."

Stenographer: "Oh, yes, indeed. I always get to work on time."—*The Chaser.*

Legal Note

"Rastus, what am a alibi?"

"A alibi? Why, a alibi is provin' you was at prayah meetin' whar you wa'n't, instead of de othah place whar you was."

Aha!

"I've been trying to think of a word for two weeks."

"How about fortnight?"—*Froth.*

Daily Features

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Egyptian Rebel

WHEN Paul was being led into the citadel at Jerusalem by the troops of Claudius Lysias (Acts 23: 26) the "chief captain" (21:37), he apparently addressed the officer in good Greek. This greatly surprised Lysias, who explained that he had imagined the Apostle to be a well-known but ignorant Egyptian rebel who had formerly put himself at the head of a motley array of "four thousand men that were murderers."

Paul at once explained that, so far from being an Egyptian, he was a citizen of Tarsus and a Jew by birth (Acts 21:39).

The Egyptian referred to is doubtless the personage mentioned by Josephus in his "Antiquities" XV viii 6. This Egyptian claimed to be a prophet, and advanced upon Jerusalem with a large body of desperadoes, boasting that the walls would fall down before him. However, Felix, the Roman procurator (cf. Acts 23: 24), attacked and defeated the rebels, though the Egyptian himself escaped.

What They Say

Fear

"Fear never gave stable perspective in the life of anyone."—*John Dewey.*

The Real Foes

"Ignorance, fear, suspicion, and hate are the real enemies of peace."—*Lady Gladstone.*

Obligation and Privilege

"A new sense of obligation is driving out the demand for special privilege."—*L. O. Hartman.*

For the Scrapbook

Oft converse with heavenly habitants
Begins to cast a beam on the outward shape,
The unpolluted temple of the mind.
—*Milton.*

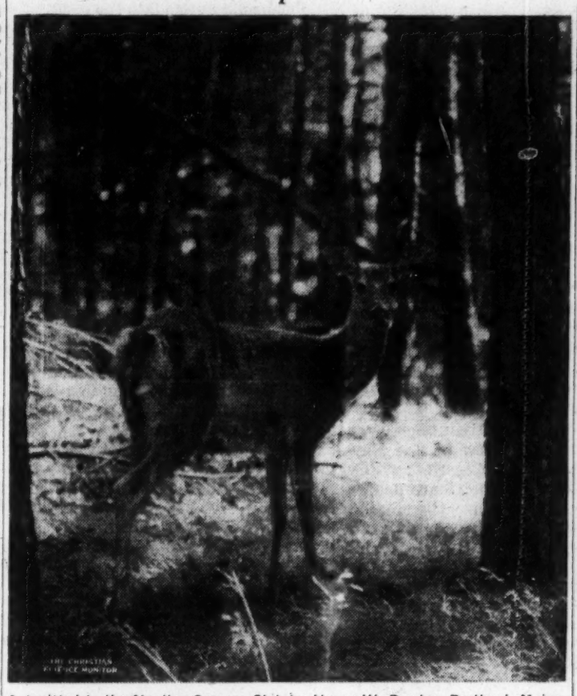
My soul is too glad and too great to be at heart the enemy of any man.—*Martin Luther.*

Nothing is so strong as gentleness; nothing so gentle as strength.—*Francis de Sales.*

Quotation for Today

KNOW the true value of time. Snatch, seize, and enjoy every moment of it. No idleness, no laziness, no procrastination; never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.—CHESTERFIELD.

Surprise



Submitted to the Monitor Camera Club by Henry W. Boyden, Portland, Maine.

Brevities

Humorist: In South London a new road has been completed. Residents have heard a heartening rumor that it may remain complete for some time, as there is a sharp difference of opinion among the drainage, gas, electricity, and water people as to who shall open it up first.

Omaha World-Herald: Under the Townsend plan, the first 60 years are the hardest.

Richmond News Leader: Celebrity—A person who lives on the reputation of good work he did long ago.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

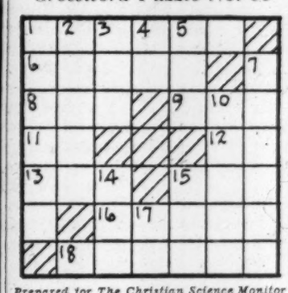
Blacksmith Shop on Wheels

WITH the advent of the auto, blacksmith shops began to decline; and in some localities it is a long distance from one blacksmith shop to another.

One blacksmith in Nebraska has solved his problem in this way: He converted the modern methods into an asset. He turned an old car into a "blacksmith shop on wheels"; and with his wife to take care of the telephone orders, he drives out for work all over his territory. His car has a platform, on which he has bolted a blower, anvil, forge, vise, etc. Farmers in his locality who would work their horses without shoes rather than take them a long distance to a blacksmith shop, now step to the telephone, call the blacksmith, who takes his "shop on wheels" to the farm and shoes the horses—besides picking up other odd jobs in his line of work.

(Miss) Eunice H.

Crossword Puzzle No. 66



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Narrow strip of silk
6—Window
8—Evil
9—Lair
11—Pronoun
12—Like
13—Born
15—To mature
16—Wanderer
18—Abandon

Down

1—Birds
2—Angry
3—Offer
4—Exist
5—Aged
7—To place in something
10—Anxious
14—Sooner than
15—Salutation
17—Bone

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tickets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle

THE ticket sale for the program given by the upper grade of a Seattle school was in progress. A premium of a complimentary ticket was offered to any pupil who could sell a certain number, and business was brisk.

A girl who was one of the performers, and therefore did not need a complimentary ticket, entered into the contest with a great deal of spirit. She aroused good-natured interest in the performance by asking the instructor, just before her classes were called, if she might make an announcement. Then she would give a short and humorous sales talk. Her appearance before her classes each day was always greeted by happy smiles of anticipation, and the constant repetition made an amusing situation. It followed that she sold many tickets.

On the last morning of the sale, when she was closing her account with the instructor who acted as manager, she was asked, "What have you done with all the complimentary tickets you have earned?"

"Oh, I just gave them away," she replied. "There are lots of children who couldn't see the show if they didn't have a free ticket."

Daily Anecdote

Honor

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FIELDING sold the copyright of "Tom Jones" to Millar, an English publisher, for £200. The book was a consistent seller, and during Millar's lifetime he realized a profit of over £18,000 from its sales.

Unlike many publishers, who might have considered that, having taken the risk, they were entitled to the profits, Millar made many presents to Fielding, and, in his will, bequeathed a handsome legacy to each of Fielding's sons.

Cartoons of the Week

—Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer
There Must Be a Limit to This Strong Man Stuff

—Cargill in Salt Lake City Deseret News
A Good Place Not To Be!

—Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer
So What!

—Messner in Rochester Times-Union
On the Way Out!

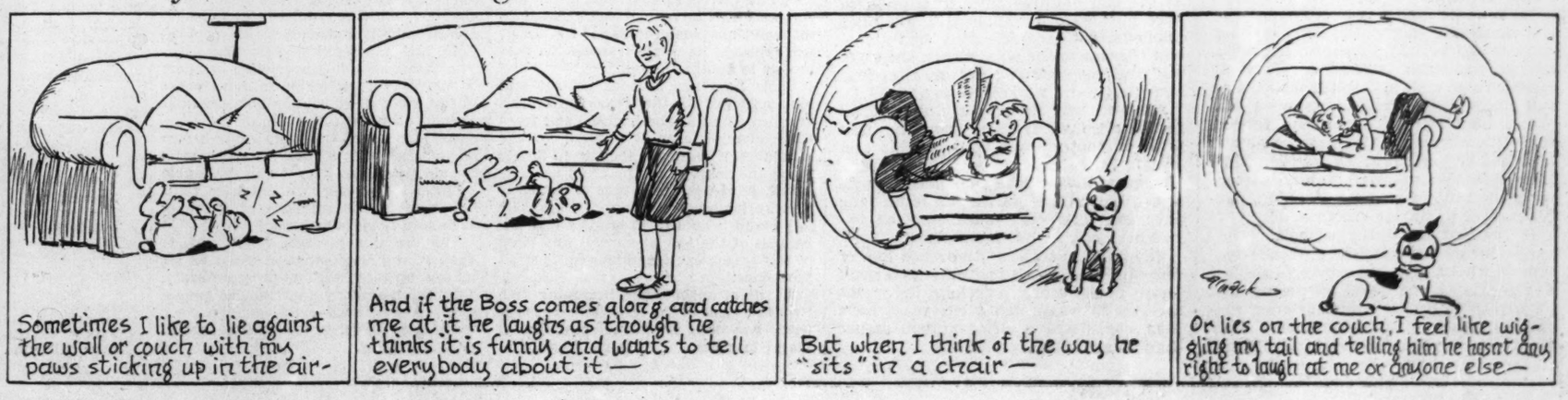
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Doodleducks Come to a Sudden Decision*

By LE PELLEY

WE OUGHT TO BUILD US A REAL SHACK FOR A CLUBHOUSE
WHERE WOULD WE GET THE LUMBER ?
WE COULD SELL MY BOBSLED AND BUY LUMBER
NOSIR! WE'LL NEVER PART WITH THIS GOOD OL' SLED!
HEY—LOOK OUT FOR THE STUMP
PLANG
BUT ON THE OTHER HAND I'D JUST AS SOON HAVE A CLUBHOUSE
PLUNK—PLUNK—AND—PLUNK

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*People Who Live in Glass Houses . . . .*

By CARMACK


Sometimes I like to lie against the wall or couch with my paws sticking up in the air-
And if the Boss comes along and catches me at it he laughs as though he thinks it is funny and wants to tell everybody about it—
But when I think of the way he "sits" in a chair—
Or lies on the couch, I feel like wiggling my tail and telling him he hasn't any right to laugh at me or anyone else—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Late Frosts on New Deal Buds

JUDICIAL blizzards seem to have fallen all at once upon the New Deal. Federal district courts have been snowing unfavorable decisions this week. And regardless of the calendar the signs point to a severe winter ahead for the legal defenders of the Roosevelt program.

Probably the coldest blast was the ruling of Judge John P. Nields of Wilmington, Delaware, that Section 7A, the collective bargaining section, of the National Industrial Recovery Act, is "unconstitutional and void" as applied to the Weirton Steel Company. The same day fell a reaffirmation by Judge Charles I. Dawson of Kentucky that the NIRA and its codes are similarly invalid as applied to the coal mining business. And all this before the Alabama decision against the assumed powers of the Tennessee Valley Authority has had time to thaw.

The Delaware and Kentucky decisions go to the heart of the NRA program if not of the New Deal. If sustained by the higher courts they would set aside practically the whole effort to give an improved status to labor, and cast to earth some of the most fervent and vital expectations evoked by the current Administration. Both take the ground, well reinforced by precedent, that mining and manufacturing are purely intrastate or local businesses not subject to the authority of the National Government over interstate commerce.

But in the present highly integrated state of commerce and industry, with the products of these establishments flowing inevitably in large volume across state lines, there is an evident desire and plain need for national standards in labor. One of these standards is a comparative uniformity of minimum wage costs to curb shameless oppression. Another is the nation-wide recognition of the fundamental right of collective bargaining by representatives of the workers' own choosing, a right reasonably well established in common law even before the NIRA.

The contact may be either through employee representation systems or through independent unions, but the choice belongs to the employee, not to the employer. The opinion by Judge Nields is rather strange in one respect. It first holds Section 7A is void and of no application to the defendant's business. This would have ended the matter in most courts. But Judge Nields goes on to argue in detail that the company's employee representation plan constituted an entire compliance with the assertedly invalid statute. The surest proof of this, however, would be an election under impartial governmental auspices such as the judge refused.

In putting up to the Supreme Court the question of whether this labor legislation is constitutional, it ought to be clear that the nation is asking that judicial tribunal not merely to interpret the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution but to add new substance to it, whichever way the decision may lie. The same is true of the issue as to whether sale of electricity lies within the federal powers over navigable streams. Inescapably the Constitution of the United States is still being written. For more than 100 years extensions to it have been written by the justices of the Supreme Court in the course of their duty.

The farther we get from the time and background of the original document the more labored become the interpretations. Certainly the vast corporate structure of modern business with its resultant effects on labor relations and state authority is something the members of the convention of 1787, for all their wisdom and acumen, could no more have foreseen than they could have visualized the dynamos, transmission lines and glowing lamp bulbs of a hydroelectric system.

So, while the cases in themselves are important enough the tests of the New Deal present also a deeper question, which is: How long will the American people leave upon the Supreme Court the solemn responsibility of bending and shaping the living Constitution to fit the needs of preserving their government? In view of the great difficulty of amending the Constitution by regular process on any except a point of great popular rather than technical interest, this work inevitably is left largely to the court.

Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, recently suggested, as others at times have proposed in effect, that the Constitution be made easier to amend. Maybe it is wiser to rest permanently the shaping of fundamental national policy upon the consciences of nine learned and legally trained men guided by a century-old document than to trust to the vagaries of public sentiment. But sooner or later the United States must consider seriously whether in a democracy it is not properly the responsibility of the whole people to make the political decisions that determine the nature of their government and vitally affect their national future—in other words—to do more of the inevitable present-day writing of the American Constitution.

Free Schools

SOMETHING has been happening to American schools. Partly it is a result of something economically and politically revolutionary that has been happening to America. The schools deal in futures. They help to determine what the citizens, what the nation of tomorrow shall be. It is therefore imperative that the schools shall keep not only abreast of the times but ahead of them. Today schools and their teachers face a fast changing world. Quite naturally then thousands of teachers gathered in convention this week at Atlantic City chose "Social Change and Education" as the central theme of their discussion.

Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, told the educators that had the schools of the past generation provided adequate instruction in political, social, and economic affairs the nation might have dealt more effectively with the present crisis. And President Roosevelt wrote: "Education must light the path of social change."

Now at the very time that this demand is made for the school to play a larger part in preparing the youth of today for the new world of tomorrow, two destructive blows have landed on the schools. One is a slashing of funds which has sharply curtailed educational opportunities for more than three million children, actually slamming the door to school in the faces of thousands. Of course, some economizing has been forced by real hardship of taxpayers. But the "economy" cry has also covered subtle attacks on public schools by all the enemies of free education.

The other blow has been a widespread campaign to restrict the freedom of teachers. It has taken many forms, ranging from harmless looking oaths of loyalty through interference by the American Legion and outright jingoes, to "red" scares fomented by the Hearst press and other elements seeking to place the schools under fascist domination.

Undoubtedly there have been in some colleges just enough radicalism to give an excuse for such meddling. Certainly teachers who wish to keep the schools free will do well to keep Communism and atheism out of their classrooms. Indeed, there is a serious question as to how much of his own opinions, as distinguished from objective information, any instructor should inject into his teaching, particularly of immature students.

By barring from the schools propaganda for any political or economic system which he may happen to favor just as rigorously as he would the propaganda of private utility companies or other special interests which at various times have flooded the schools, the liberal teacher will be guarding his own freedom and that of the schools.

The teacher can best combat the subtle influences which seek to destroy freedom of thought not by teaching any theory or system, but by leading his students to think for themselves. They will learn independence and discrimination not by accepting his views but by questioning every view presented to them.

At the same time the community should recognize that amid social changes as rapid as those we are experiencing today teachers' explanations of our economic and political system cannot be confined to a mere study of the mechanics. They must also show how the system operates or fails to operate. That can be done objectively and judiciously. Yet if it is to be done that way teachers must have freedom, not only from doctrinaire academics, but from the bludgeoning of special interests masquerading as "red" hunters and patrioteers.

Wisdom With Years

TRIBUTE to an office boy aged fifty and a stenographer-secretary who is a widow of forty is gallantly paid by a correspondent in the New York Times. Cheerfully referring to his small business as one which has "barely limped through the depression," and in which "everybody has to play all positions and hit the ball hard," he feels it would be unjust to refrain from acknowledging the "fine work" of these two people.

Humorously relating some of his experiences with the genus office boy of adolescent years he writes appreciatively of the courtesy and intelligence with which telephone inquiries are now answered by his more mature office helper, and of his promptness and general dependability. When it comes to the stenographer he is even more specific.

In a sudden rush of imperative business this woman of forty, he says, in three days put in twenty-five hours of overtime. At the end of three days' high pressure work she stayed until 3:40 a. m. when her employer sent her home with the injunction to come to the office "when she woke up." She was back at 9 o'clock, after four hours' rest, and worked all day.

After all, why should there be occasion for surprise when those past the first flush of youth prove both capable and loyal? Michelangelo, in his eighties, labored enthusiastically on masterpieces of art. Mme. Curie, of radium fame, long after the threescore mark, pursued researches daily in her laboratory.

The joint success of the office boy of fifty and the stenographer-secretary of forty, puts rather a crimp in recent theories in which too often years have been considered a disadvantage rather than an advantage.

The Perennial Amateur

Book News of the Day

MANY unqualified persons are engaged today in producing plays on Broadway. They are in the business for reasons more devious than the outsider could suspect, or even believe, were the facts to be made known. Creditable, at least, were the motives of Joseph Verner Reed, who tells in THE CURTAIN FALLS (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.75) the story of his failure as a purveyor of theater entertainment.

For he did not go into the business as a speculator in 'scripts designed primarily for Hollywood consumption. Nor was he one of the peculiar group which eke out a living from what they obtain for their services as promoters without putting a cent of their own into their offerings. Mr. Reed furnished the money for his productions, entering a profession, for which he was unfitted by talent and experience, because he loved the theater. His tale is that of the perennial amateur, mistaking the liking for a thing for an aptitude in it.

Mr. Reed tried desperately, as he relates with devastating detail of names, places and costs. The zest of the telling makes his book hilarious reading for those who have merely to look on at his agonizing experiences. A gentleman himself, he could not believe until it was all over how atrociously he had been exploited. Fascinated by the theater from his childhood, accepting its glamour without suspicion or qualification, he was victimized on every side. He had only to add a succession of plays that turned out not to the public taste to complete his discomfiture.

Players laid him low with their ability to act even better off the stage than they did in his productions. Without histrionic talent himself, he did not realize until too late that this sort of nonsense could be stopped if the producer himself put on an act. That was Belasco's way. He could outrant at rehearsal or in conference anybody who thought to put over anything on him. And so he ruled his shop through his knowledge of acting.

After it was all over Mr. Reed could look back on wild and senseless happenings without rancor, and could speak appreciatively of each of the persons with whom he had had business relations. He tells of his struggles with authors, players, stage hands, designers and mistaken advisers in this history of his production of plays in New York for four years.

"And then, suddenly, I closed my check-book," he says in conclusion. "I saw all too clearly that this check-book had been my only asset as a worker in the theater. . . . What was it that I still wanted in the theater? Slowly it dawned upon me. With the same thrilling lucidity as when, in the theater, a faint spotlight plays upon a scene shrouded in darkness and imperceptibly the light is augmented until the entire stage is ablaze, came the realization: 'I want to *go to* the theater!'"

E. C. S.

February Fairy Tale

FOR a day and a night it had snowed and grown colder until the drooping branches of the great willows about the lake were sheathed in sparkling crystals. In the middle of the second morning the snow stopped and the whole quiet world was wrapped in a pearl-like luster that seemed to come from the very atmosphere. Looking down upon it was like gazing into the very center of tranquillity. . . .

It must have been a very long time later when a persistent sound of chopping lured us once again to the windows. Below, the whole surface of the lake was fairly seething with earnest German activity. Men were sweeping off the snow and others were chopping holes in the ice and setting up poles strung with very purposeful looking wires.

Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop

There was about it an air of mystery, of great expectations, and we very sensibly gave up all other occupation and devoted ourselves to watching. With the brief dusk the skaters began to arrive. Slowly, at first, lone or in couples, they tried a few strokes cautiously and then, suddenly finding their balance, streamed off into space like shooting stars.

By nine o'clock there was the steady, flowing grind of steel skates on fresh ice. It had a rhythm of color as well as of sound: bright figures flashing out of the dark into the pools of light and then on again to be lost in the swift, moving blackness. It was so unexpected, so tremendously gay, that we longed to be a part of it.

* * *

Inevitably, the next day found us in a shop trying on skates under the fatherly eye of the proprietor, who was determined to see to it that we were started in the right and proper manner.

We were on the ice before sunset. That is, we got our skates on and then began to find out a great many forceful things all at once. In time, with some patient persistence, we managed to stay up more than we were down.

There were so hopelessly many people to run into! Strings of shrieking little girls with fat pigtails. Boys who habitually defied the law of gravity by leaning far over and zooming along like young rockets. *Hausfrauen*, setting stately sail in all their petticoats. Or solemn *Herren*, taking a thoughtful turn before *Abendessen*.

Unquestionably the waltzes helped. Under that sky growing bright with stars it was easy to forget that the "Blue Danube" was just a ghost from a microphone. One could develop quite creditable strokes through such inspiration, and consoling indeed was the memory of how dashing one used to be on roller skates a long time ago.

* * *

Eventually it seemed best to introduce an instructor into the plot. So we made an extended series of inquiries and arrangements. *Der Schlittschuhlaufensprofessor* was a stout, pleasantly middle-aged person who, when presented, immediately dazzled me by executing the complicated German greeting on skates.

And then I began to really skate. To know something of that delightful, swooping sensation, when one seems to leave the dull earth and fairly fly through space . . . as long as I clutched the instructor. During that afternoon the more brilliant member of my family actually learned the *Bogenlauf*. This is very neat and *altdeutch* looking and it seems that thus does one progress into the more intricate mysteries of the figure eight.

And yet, in looking back upon those early divertisements I think that I liked best of all to skate slowly and not too steadily around and around the lake lost in a half-dream of contemplation. Over that rough place in the ice where the water lilies were sleeping, waiting for June; past the narrow inlet where in October the wild ducks had their landing field; close to the bank where the swan nested and small brown rabbits hid shyly in the summer grass. Skating that way in the cold beauty of the winter I could see the whole pageant of our year by the lake roll out before me.

* * *

The days went by, pale glowing days and white nights. But one afternoon the sun was incautious and shone with such fervor that cracks began to appear near the edge and water stood in pools on the surface of the ice. Soon it would all be gone like an old German tale that we had dreamed into reality.

And we took great care to remember about the first birds, and sap coming up in all the branches. And could be a little cheered by the idea of pink and white hawthorn trees. And finally, all our regret at the passing of our winter idyll was quite drowned in the remembered perfume of a bank of purple lilac.

E. W. G.

North . . . South . . . East . . . West

The Stranger Within the Gates

By Frank L. Perrin

ALMOST as long ago as I can remember, a rural and somewhat illiterate philosopher declared quite impressively in relation to some subject not now recalled, "A man as is honest ain't afeared to be watched." As a general proposition the precept is a sound one. An earlier observer and philosopher had it that "The wicked flee when no man pursueth." How uncomfortable and annoying it must be to feel it necessary to look behind as one turns a street corner to see that one is not being trailed or spied upon!

Recurrently there arises from quarters where one might expect to discover just such objectors, perfervid argument in opposition to the enactment and enforcement, in the United States, of a general registration law, and more especially a law providing for the registration and identification of aliens legally or illegally sojourning or residing in the country. Against such proposed enactment there is raised the cry of personal liberty and personal privilege. It is insisted that such action would be in violation of American precedent, and a voluntary affront to those who seek asylum and protection in the traditional home of the free and land of the brave.

In Texas, a third of a century ago, the proprietor of a modest hotel in a small town, pressed by creditors for cash, summoned courage enough to enable him to appeal to a boarder who had been a patron for two or three years but who had paid nothing on account. The situation was explained and the guest was politely asked if he could help in the emergency. Well, he could not, or did not. Offended because he had been dunned he informed his landlord that if the insult was repeated he would transfer his patronage to another house.

Uncle Sam has been as patient and long-suffering as the Texas innkeeper, and just about as shortsighted and fearful of giving offense. It required courage a number of years ago for him to finally reach the point where he could be sufficiently hard-hearted to restrict immigration by imposing ratios and quotas. He has found it difficult to enforce this law because of the special appeals and more or less reasonable exceptions to its strict provisions.

In the meantime, and beginning with the enactment of the restrictive measure, there has been a continuing inflow of illegal immigration. It is no secret that many thousands of aliens, most of them undesirables, have found refuge in the country by means of agencies organized for the purpose of defeating the quota provisions. This fact is emphasized by court records and the deferred action of officials in making conviction and imprisonment the basis for deportation proceedings. The criminal dockets of state and federal courts seem to supply the conclusive evidences of disregard for a law so often flagrantly violated.

Figures easily compiled would show that the increasing costs of court trials and prison maintenance are due, at least in considerable part, to the failure to provide for the universal registration and identification of all persons within the jurisdiction of the several states. It is impossible, meanwhile, to explain or account for the opposition of thoughtful law-abiding citizens or residents to such a precautionary undertaking. In virtually every European country the registration of aliens is required, even if they are transients who have no intention of outstaying their welcome. Tourists in the United States would feel it no affront if they were required to register. Why such solicitude for those who have transgressed against the law in entering? Surely it should not be desired to make it possible for them to go free to offend still more grievously.

I believe that an overwhelming majority of the citizens of the United States would vote in favor of the enactment of a universal registration law if they once understood its true import and possible benefits. The benefits are many. Perhaps one that may appeal more readily than some others is that it would result, ultimately, in clearing criminal court dockets and eventually reducing prison populations and relief-roll quotas. The alien who enters on a duly accredited passport is subject, automatically, to deportation in the event of conviction of a criminal offense, of moral turpitude, or if he becomes dependent from any cause before he attains the status of citizenship. Should those who have found it possible to enter the country without legal right be accorded the privilege of escaping such reasonable supervision?

The machinery which would provide against any discrimination could be set up and operated without great difficulty. I wonder how many unprejudiced American citizens, native or foreign-born, would oppose such precautionary administrative policy.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Henry Gets Dinner"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For many years The Christian Science Monitor has been the only daily newspaper that could get past our front door. I feel that the policy that makes this paper attractive to me has been gravely broken in one outstanding case, and I hasten to bring it to your attention so that you may declare upon it. The article in question appeared on the editorial page, therefore must have had your sanction, the title, "Henry Gets Dinner!"

From the heights of your editorial post you may look down upon the details of domestic life as glamorous, but may I, a very simple individual, a *pater familias*, give the details of a domestic day in a small town in the frigid zone? After which I claim that we mere men of the lower classes are maligned by the Henry Gets Dinner type of so-called humor.

At 6.30 a. m. I look up from my eiderdown and see the windows all painted with very deep frost etchings. It is cold. I hop out. I run into my wife's bedroom, turn on the electric booster heater in the register in *her* room so that when *she* gets up her tootsy wootsies won't be cold. I go down to the basement and empty the ashes from the furnace, build up the fire, turn on the electric fan to drive the heat into the kitchen so that it will be warm for her when she comes down. This has taken three quarters of an hour. I then go to the bathroom to get shaved. Ordinarily, by the time the hot towels have been put on and the lather bubbling preparatory to the operation, I hear sounds of movement in the kitchen below. But this morning I hear an occasional burst of laughter. It sounds suspicious. However, the operation having been finished, I complete my toilet and step jauntily downstairs, expecting to sit down immediately to a well-prepared breakfast of toast and coffee. But all I see is a female surrounded by newspaper and bursts of laughter emerging. When I demand breakfast, the paper is dropped guiltily, and I see the offending title. Breakfast was eaten in silence. I had not yet read the article. At noon I came home from the office, and this note greeted me from a bare table in the dining room:

"Dear Hubb:
"The ice cream is outside.
"The meat is on the bone.
"Bread in the tin.
"I am in Ottawa.

"Yours truly,
"Wifey."

Does that look as though we can get lunch for the family? Now, Mr. Editor, I ask you? You are on the spot.

AN OFFENDED MAN

Smith Falls, Ont.

The Wide Horizon

Unbuilding Two Dictatorships

By R. H. Markham

BELGRADE

BOTH in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria efforts are now being made to pass from the coercive system of the military dictatorships to a more normal form of self-government, but the way back is proving difficult.

Responsible factors in both lands are seeking to end the military regime, because in both cases it has essentially failed—in Yugoslavia after a six years' trial, in Bulgaria after one of eight months.

This does not mean that the dictators accomplished nothing. In Yugoslavia, King Alexander's dictatorship did set up a comparatively good administration, kept the state finances in a fairly sound condition and preserved order. In many respects it was better than the frequently changing parliamentary governments that preceded it and it brought about for Yugoslavia an at least temporarily favorable foreign situation.

However, it completely failed to reach the fundamental aim for which it was introduced, namely, the imposing of unity and harmony upon the various racial groups in the country. After six years of drastic coercive unification there is less unity among Serbs, Croatians and Slovenes than before. Coercion cost the king his life and left the kingdom no less divided than before.

* * *

In Bulgaria, the dictatorship has so far failed in most of its projects. It conceived sweeping economic and financial reforms, which it did not succeed in getting under way and it aroused so much suspicion and opposition among the people that, after eight months of dictating, the army had to set up an entirely new government.

Now efforts are being made to get back to some form of self-government. In Yugoslavia the Premier has discarded the old politicians who had been most closely identified with Alexander's dictatorship, formed a government of new men and announced a policy of reconciliation and co-operation. This was hailed by a large part of the Western press as the beginning of a new era.

But it has by no means proved to be so. The same coercive system remains intact. The methods of the dictatorship continue. To be sure, Dr. Vlatko Matchek, the Croatian leader, who was long in prison, has been released. Furthermore, he enjoys a large degree of freedom and is not hindered in his actions by the police. Yet the Government has as yet taken no steps to reach an understanding with him, and when a representative of the Serbian opposition went to Zagreb to see Dr. Matchek, he was sent back home by the state police. Most of the prominent persons interned by the old regime are still confined.

One who has been freed is Dr. Dragoleub Yovanovitch, the most active leader of the Serbian Agrarians and the one outstanding opposition politician in Serbia. Still, Dr. Yovanovitch is not allowed to publish anything whatsoever, while the holding of political meetings is forbidden.

The censorship of the press is not quite so strict. People talk more freely in public places. Yet police control which has long been extremely strict, remains practically undiminished. Thus, an attempted student demonstration in Belgrade recently was suppressed with especial brutality as the police charged the students with loaded rifles. A physician in the service of the state has furnished the law court with a document showing that a political prisoner was beaten to death in Zagreb by the police after Dr. Bogoleub Yeftitch came to power.

In Bulgaria, the situation is somewhat similar. The military dictatorship which has replaced that of Col. Kimon Georgieff has been followed by a slight loosening up of police control. Somewhat more freedom is given to the press. Hopes are aroused that this is the first step toward a return to a political regime. Yet the Government announces that a revival of the old party system is absolutely unthinkable. The restoration of Parliament and a democracy cannot even be discussed. A general heads the Ministry of Education. Bulgaria is still being kept in a strait jacket.

However, there may be a transition from this dictatorship to a Fascist dictatorship under former Premier Alexander Tsankoff. Professor Tsankoff once provoked a civil war, after he overthrew the peasant Prime Minister Alexander Stambulisky in 1923, and a government headed by him would meet with vehement popular opposition. But it would be a return from a military to a political dictatorship and might be considered a step toward a more normal situation.

* * *

The latest move by the Yugoslavian dictatorship is its sudden dissolution of the four-year-old *Skupshtina* and the ordering of a general election for the beginning of May. The new *Skupshtina* will open a month later. This surprise move was made, it is believed, to get rid of threatened obstruction by certain members of the old parliament to the Government's long-range plans for a very gradual return to constitutional government.

Thus, although the experiment in governing is not finished, dictatorships have mistakes of Balkan democracy.